APRIL 26, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Problem Of Ireland

WE DO NOT know whether Mr. Pearson, substituting for the prime minister of Canada, and the other prime ministers of the Commonwealth, representing themselves, will be able to work out a formula by which the Commonwealth can continue to exist half monarchical and half republican, as it has already continued to exist, for a decade, half anti-totalitarian and half neutral. But it is difficult to resist the feeling that these compromises, if carried too far, will eventually make its continued existence a matter of diminishing importance to everybody concerned.

Meanwhile, until the conference has devised a formula—if it ever does,—it would surely be wise for Canada to make plans for treating those nations of the Commonwealth which prefer the mirage of republican independence to the substance of free association under the monarchy, as foreign states. That is what they are expressing their desire to be, and it is almost impolite not to accede to it. The representative of Ireland at Ottawa has not been a High Commissioner, whatever he may have called himself, for the past week, for High Commissioners hold their office from the Crown, and there is now no Crown in Ireland to hold office from. He should be either a Minister or an Ambassador, and our External Affairs Department should inquire of its opposite number in Dublin which level it proposes to place him on so that our representative in Ireland may have the same status.

Easter in 1916

THE Dublin despatch of the Canadian Press which announced the decision of the de Valera party to abstain from celebrating the independence of Ireland on Easter Monday was a very dexterous piece of writing. In substance it was a panegyric on the Easter Rebellion, and it told how "thirty-three years ago" the Irish rebels "flung this challenge to the might of Britain: 'We hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign, independent state. Ireland, supported by her exiled children in America, and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, strikes in full confidence of victory.'"

"Thirty-three years ago" was 1916, but to have mentioned that fact might have recalled to the readers of the despatch that at that moment "the might of Britain" was rather heavily engaged elsewhere, that those of Ireland's "exiled children in America" who actually supported the Rebellion were the people who were chiefly responsible for keeping the United States out of the war until 1917, and that Ireland's "gallant allies in Europe" were Germany, Austria and Turkey.

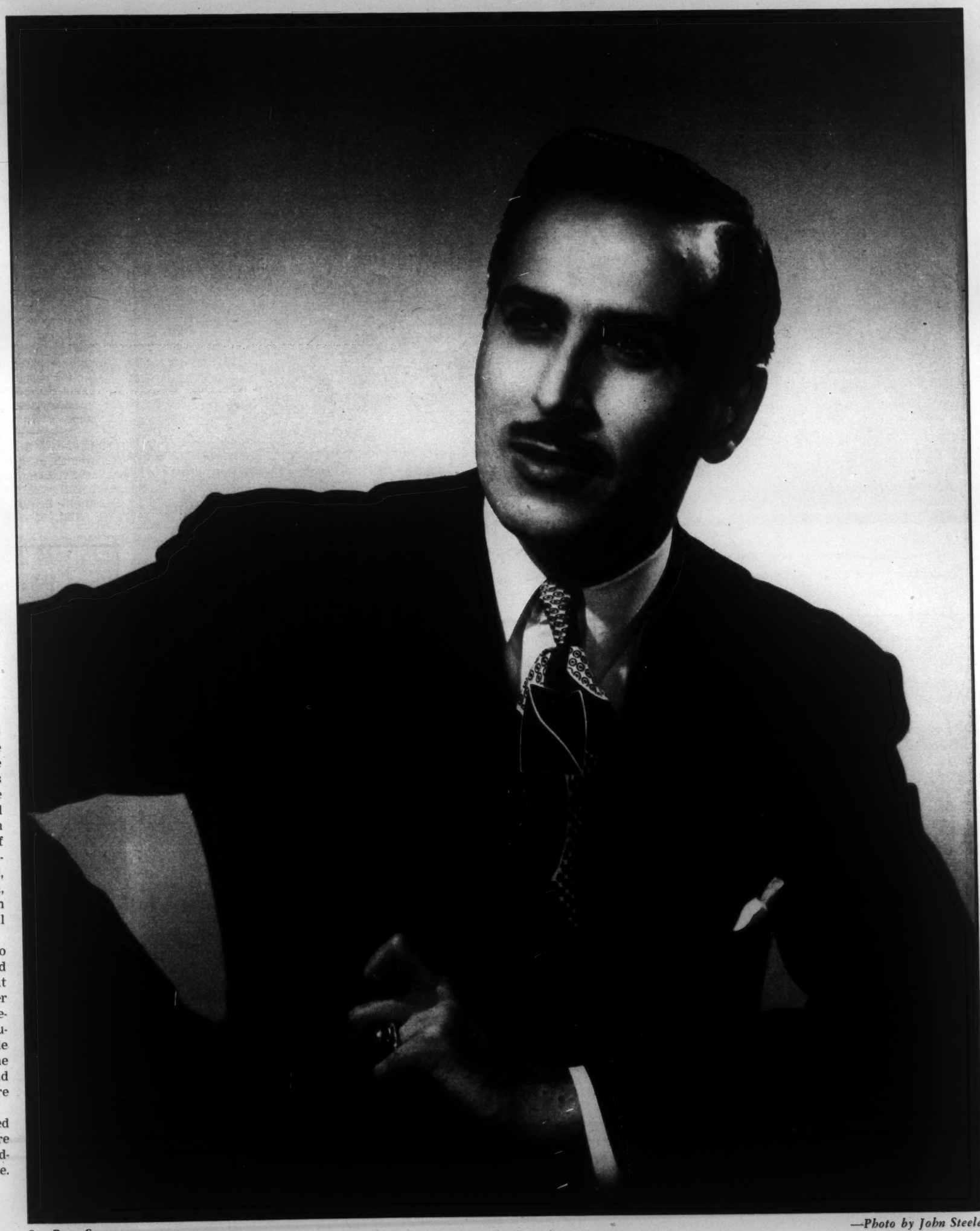
That sort of thing is all right for United States correspondents in Dublin or anywhere else, but we think that Canadian correspondents should show a broader historical sense.

Important Centenary

PRECISELY one hundred years ago on April 25 there occurred an event which is not quite as often recalled by English-speaking Canadians as it ought to be, and which is not being quite as widely commemorated even on this its centenary date as we should like to see it. That event was the burning of the parliament buildings of the United Canadas in Montreal by a mob of English-speaking opponents of the Rebellion Losses Bill which had been passed by parliament and had on that day received the assent of the Governor General, Lord Elgin.

This was the last serious attempt to oppose the establishment of responsible government in the Canadas, and it was of course based on the unwillingness of the objectors to tolerate the amount of political power which the responsible government system placed in the

(*Continued on Page Five*)



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—*Photo by John Steele*

CONCERT LEADER: George Haddad is our busiest concert pianist. This season he crossed Canada twice, performed with six symphonies, and gave recitals in North American centres large and small.

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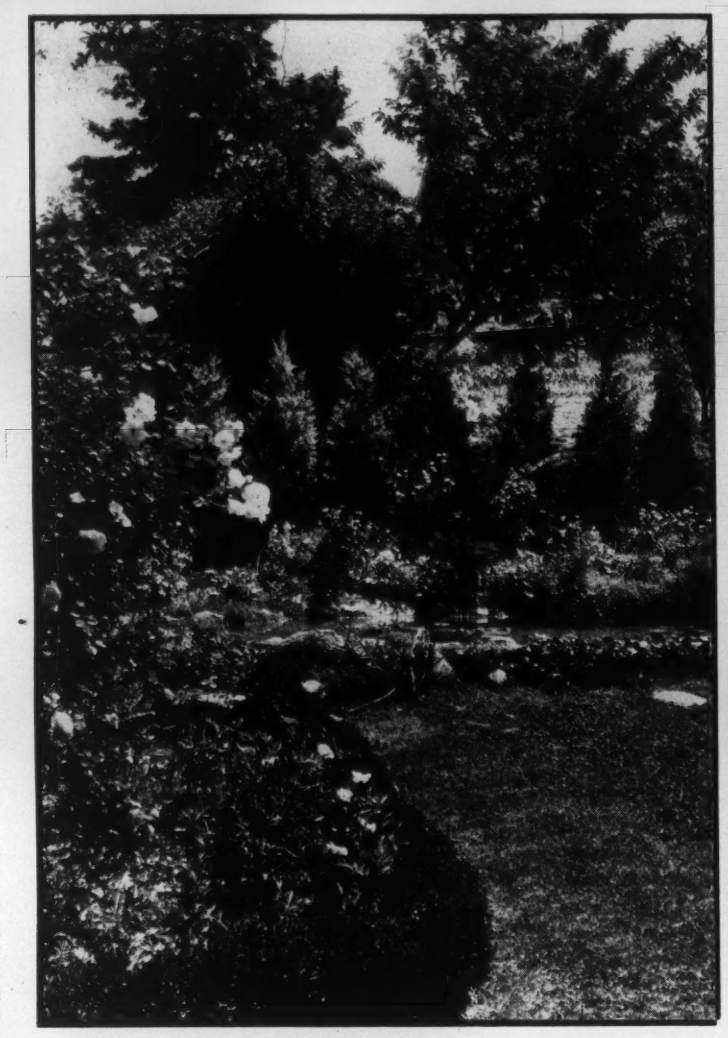
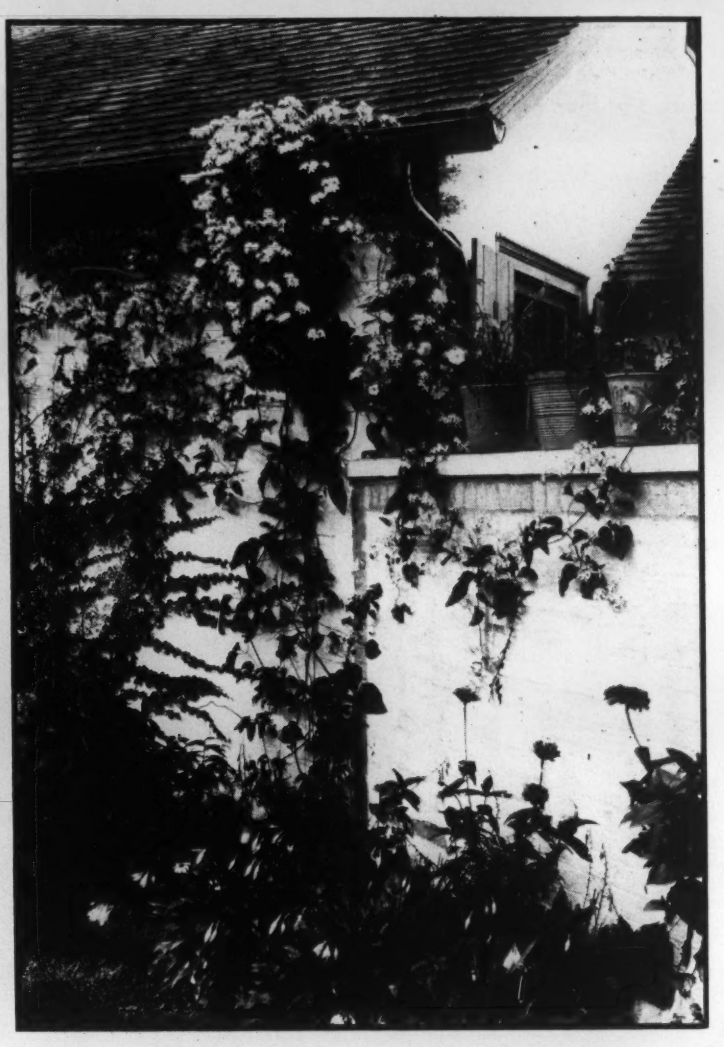


Pyramidal evergreens here are ranged against a garden fence as a background for a little pool.



Potted plants top a white-painted brick wall—adding to the decorative effect of many vines.

An All-Year Garden

By Collier Stevenson

ALL the sights, sounds and scents of the opening spring season combine to invest gardens with a festive atmosphere, which for active gardeners even the humble hoe, rake and spade, sturdy emblems of gardencraft, cannot dispel. From the practical side, spring is an ideal season for correcting the faults of previous years: an excellent time, too, for putting into effect any new ideas projected on paper during the past winter. There probably is no garden, indeed, but can be improved in one way or another—it may be by the addition of a pool, by the removal of some unsightly feature or by adding more evergreens.

Any mention of evergreens quite naturally brings to mind their usefulness as a basis for an all-the-year garden, because their beauty—effective at other seasons—continues throughout the winter months.

Certain evergreens, notably the juniper, have a range of color from deep green to greens that are definitely silvery, bluish and golden. Arborvitaes, too, have a variation in hues from dark green to gold and spruces from green to blue, so that there need be no monotony in evergreen plantings. Although devoid of foliage, some deciduous shrubs provide winter color by their bark or berries. There are varieties of dogwood, for instance, that have bright red bark, others with yellow bark. The bark of another shrub, the kerria japonica, retains its green during the winter. As for berries, the Japanese and koreana barberries display their red berries well into winter, as is true of the white snowberries. All in all, then, gardens can be effective even under wintry conditions.

Gardens in spring present no problem as far as variety in flower and foliage is concerned. Shrubs alone provide a wealth of flowers from the early forsythia and magnolia which bloom before their leaves appear, Japanese quince, bridal wreath, spiraea, laburnum, flowering crab and almond, beauty bush and lilacs, to name but a few.

And, of course, there are shrubs which have varieties

Vines always are important as a unifying agent between a house and its immediate surroundings.

A weeping willow, one of the especially graceful of our trees, presides over a garden pool fed by a little stream falling gently from one rocky level to another. Massed petunias assure a season-long display of color.

Once again is apparent the value of a massing of one flower, here the spring-blooming peony.

Is Aim of Everyone

that burst out in colored foliage—silver, purple, red or gold—such as the dogwood, barberry, plum, hazel, elder and mock orange to contribute to the color that begins in spring.

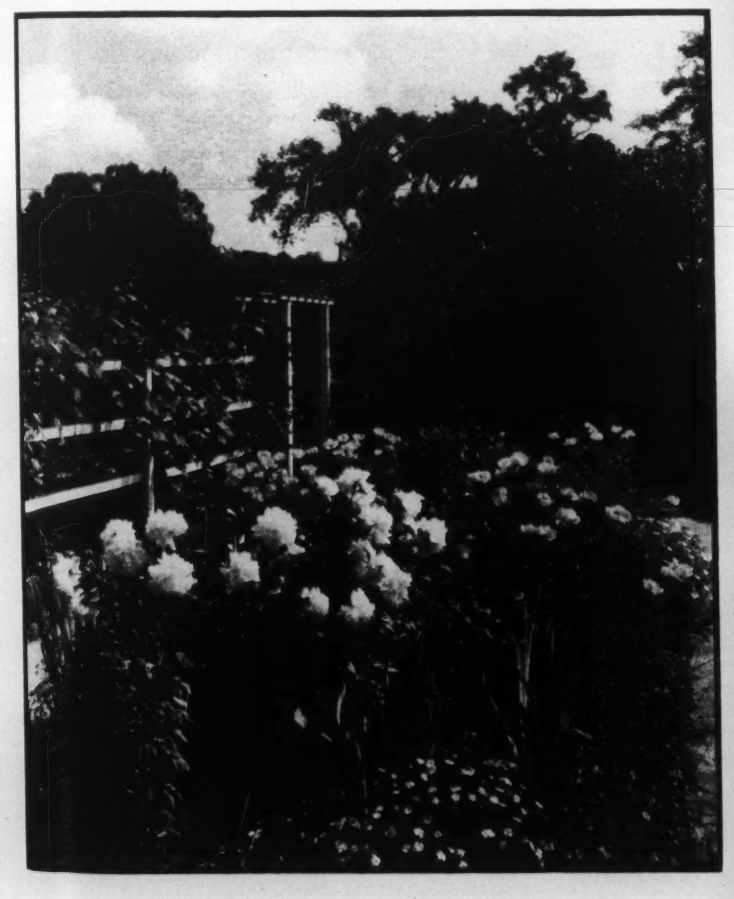
It's in spring, too, that rock gardens fairly sing with color. The real glory of the springtime garden is, however, a colorful showing of bulbs from the early little snowdrops, crocuses and scillas to hyacinths, daffodils and stately Darwin tulips. Old time perennials bring additional color before spring is gone; among them bleeding hearts, Canterbury bells, Oriental poppies, irises, peonies, columbines.

THE transition from late spring to early summer comes so gradually that inevitably some of the favorite flowers of the one season carry on into the next. That applies to roses, which no longer are particularly identified with June, as many varieties continue to bloom during the summer, some even into fall. Many time-honored annuals also are to be included in this transitional season, as they start their long succession of bright colors in the late spring and continue it through to frost. Nor should such old favorites as fuschias and geraniums be overlooked, as their season of gaiety is both early and long.

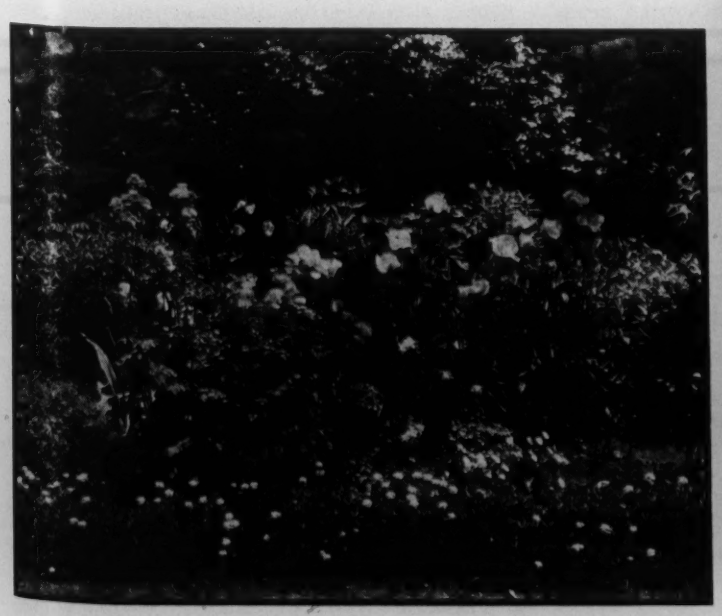
And so into fall's kaleidoscopic show of late-blooming flowers against foliage aflame with vivid reds, rust and gold! Japanese anemone, red hot poker, perennial aster, chrysanthemums in great variety, monkshood, coreopsis, shasta daisies, gaillardia, mallow, black-eyed Susans, sneezewort, blue sage and phlox offer interesting diversity of form and color. There are also several vines that are noteworthy, too, particularly the clematis paniculata and the silver lace vine, both of which usually are a mass of white blooms until on in the fall. And as for the orange-red fruit of bittersweet, that sturdy climber, it plays an important part in sending autumn out in a blaze of color.

—Photographs by Richard Averill Smith

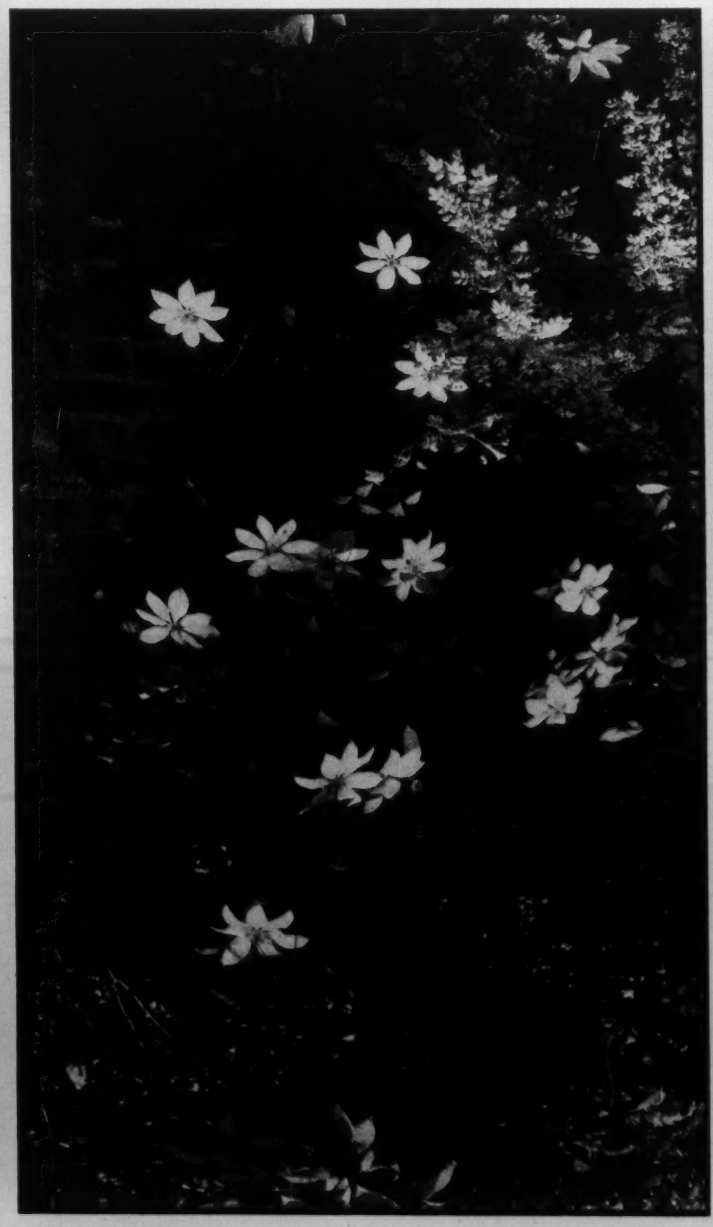
Illustrated above is an attractive example of the roadside planting such as many property-holders, especially in suburb and country, are adopting more and more. Here the planting creates a lovely garden approach.



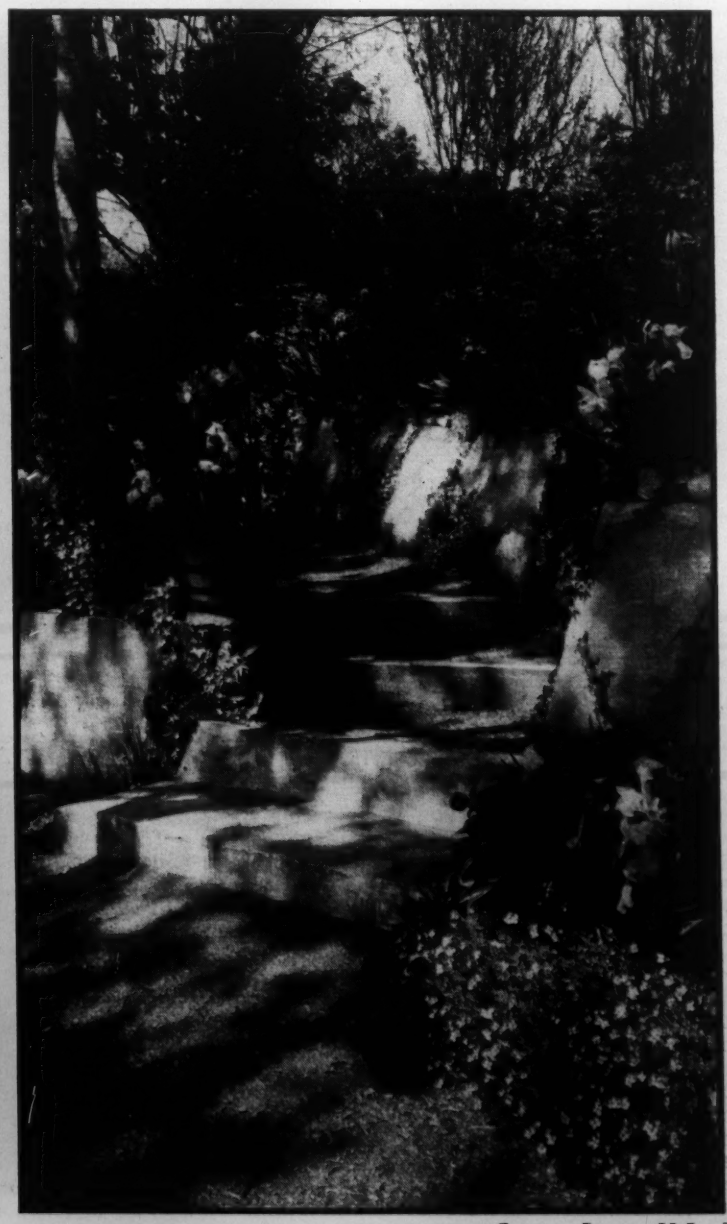
Peonies and poppies shown at peak of blooming are dominant in this wide border planted for gay color.



A riotous showing of perennials, annuals, vines and shrubs screens the austerity of a tall stone wall.



Besides contributing to garden beauty, vines also are useful in veiling any unsightly surroundings.



—Courtesy Lavinia McLeod

Here a winding cement-walled ramp presents a good suggestion for landscaping any sharply rising land.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Our Tax System Obsolete

Need To Study Effects Of Taxes On Production And Incentive

TAXATION is not a subject one would be inclined to rate high in "human interest" but I am struck by the fact that I have had more public reaction from two or three incidental paragraphs I have written on this theme in the past three or four months than from any other topic. Several of my correspondents have made constructive suggestions. A reader in southern Alberta gently suggests that if I still haven't got it through my head how we could abolish taxation by the scientific use of credit and currency I ought to call up John Blackmore, Social Credit member for Lethbridge, and invite him to explain it to me. Other correspondents take a more orthodox view.

"The power to tax is the power to destroy." We have been collecting more in taxes from the Canadian people in the past five or six years than ever before, and the way the federal budget is levelling off at a figure not far short of $2.5 billion rather strongly suggests that the only way we shall get much substantial relief from tax burdens in the future will be by increase in the national income rather than any decline in the sums collected. Moreover the situation underlines the importance of much more thorough research in both the theory and practice of taxation, including some studies on the effect of different kinds of taxes upon national production and on human incentive.

A correspondent in Winnipeg who is especially interested in the municipal aspects of taxation submits three propositions: "(a) that municipalities are required to pay in whole or in part for some services which are not local in character, yet they have only the local tax base to raise money to do this. (b) Municipalities themselves have not the necessary powers to apply necessary remedies to eliminate inequities in the local tax set-up. (c) Local, provincial and even Dominion taxation are interrelated to a far greater extent than is commonly recognized."

"From municipal aspects," he goes on, "the greatest need is for the recognition of the provincial or national character of many general services in the health, welfare and educational fields, towards the costs of which they are required to contribute large sums, whether the services are administered locally or not.

"The important point is that taxation to provide for such general services should be based on the financial ability of the taxpayer, but the municipality has no power to levy an ability tax. (e.g. an income tax. W.E.) Where the provinces have entered into tax agreements with the Dominion, they have no power to levy ability taxes either."

The writer makes the concrete suggestion that some association of persons familiar with and concerned with the whole problem of taxation in Canada might well be formed. It would have to be nation-wide and carry considerable authority; and it ought to come into being in time to act before the current Dominion-Provincial tax agreements are up for renewal. Our present tax system, as a whole, is obsolete, complex, and duplicative. Its faults, he thinks, should be adequately publicized, and remedies of a sound nature should be devised and promoted.

•

Canadian Tax Foundation

Advocates Taxation Research Aided By University Grads

I HAVE already mentioned the work of the Canadian Tax Foundation in this column. Since my last reference I have read the report of the Director, Monteath Douglas, for the latest calendar year. To date, the Foundation has spent a large part of its money and energy in a study of the application of the Income Tax Act, but its Board of Governors obviously hopes to broaden out the field into a more searching examination of tax theory and the incidence of taxation on Canadian enterprise. It was founded and financed by chartered accountants and members of the legal profession and its earlier activities have reflected the particular interests of these groups in our tax laws.

It is now turning its attention to the character and effect of duplication arising from the present method of taxing corporate profits and personal incomes. (Some relief for this duplication was, of course, provided in Mr. Abbott's budget, brought down since the Foundation's annual report). The Foundation will also review the effect of the amendments of the Income Tax Act affecting cooperative associations.

The Foundation has in these and its earlier projects enough work to keep it busy for a long time, but the Director has urged, too, the value of research concerning the whole incidence of taxation in Canada, with particular reference to indirect taxation. He suggested that this might be undertaken as an outside project in collaboration with graduate students in Canadian universities.

"The state of taxation," he points out, "at any time represents the best obtainable equation between what people collectively want their governments to do, what they are prepared to give for it, and how they are prepared to pay. Taxation is therefore always an exposed nerve in politics. It carries more reflexes than the textbooks ever suggest. It is the point in the whole business of government where law, economics, sociology and political science shed their academic formalities and meet in 'real politik'."

•

Indirect Vs. Direct Taxes

Effects Of Heavy Visible Taxes More Serious Than Supposed

UNTIL a good deal more is known about the effect of taxes on human incentives and on national production, there will continue to be live disagreement as to the relative merits of indirect versus direct taxation, as to the equity of commodity taxes as against ability or income taxes, and the like.

Ten years ago, tax theorists were singling out the indirect tax on commodities as a depressive agency on production and as bearing unfairly on the low-income masses. By comparison, they held up the personal income tax as the fairest of all levies, being based on ability to pay and as coming out of surpluses rather than as adding to the costs of production.

It was then held that an income tax which reached down into the lowest income brackets but remained at a nominal or token rate until it struck the medium and higher incomes, where it became steeply progressive, was the ideal source for the great bulk of the revenue needed by the modern state.

These views are still held by the tax theorists, but time has shown that the comparison is not as favorable to the income tax as was once believed. Moreover the effect on enterprise of heavy visible taxes turns out to be more serious than had been supposed. There are administrative and psychological factors which discourage the application of even token income taxes at the lowest income levels. For one thing, there is a zone in the lowest taxable incomes where the cost of collection probably exceeds the return in taxes.

Also, it has been shown that the depressive and regressive features of the sales or commodity tax can be very largely modified, if indeed not eliminated, by a proper and sweeping use of exemptions.

And finally it is contended by the new school that the vast extension of social welfare benefits demands something of the nature of a social insurance premium to which all in equity ought to contribute, and which can be picked up most readily by a commodity tax.

•

Modern Sales Tax Policy

With Exemptions, The Sales Tax Gives More Balance, Equity

THE federal sales tax was an outgrowth of the first Great War. It was stepped up to six per cent by Finance Ministers preoccupied with the gigantic task of balancing the top-heavy postwar budget and when revenues became buoyant in the 20's it was reduced year by year. The onset of the depression made it expedient if not necessary to use this means of enhancing the national revenue. The Liberals denounced it heartily but kept on collecting it, and even increased it.

The provinces have now gone into the sales tax and are likely to use it more and more. British Columbia collects three per cent, Saskatchewan two per cent, Quebec two per cent, the metropolitan area of Montreal another two, with the further addition of an educational tax of one per cent. A sales tax of 13 per cent is thus possible in at least one area and on some commodities.

In behalf of the present sales tax policy at Ottawa it is contended that recent sweeping exemptions have eliminated the burden of productive enterprise, except possibly in one or two small areas of activity, and that it now represents a fair consumers' tax which reaches (among others) those brackets of wage earners and small salaried people who are exempt from income tax and yet who should be expected to make some contribution to collective expenditure.

It is further maintained that since it has been removed from most necessities of life and since it bears much more heavily on luxury-priced goods than on the normal needs of the average citizen in the lower-income brackets, it cannot be said to be very regressive.

The argument is that instead of basing a revenue system entirely upon ability taxes and luxury or semi-luxury taxes such as those on liquor and tobacco, the sales tax with suitable exemptions gives a third leg to the taxation triangle which gives it better balance and more equity.

—Photo by Karsh

Katharine Cornell, the "great lady" of the American stage, is here depicted in a "pattern portrait" by Yousuf Karsh. Now at the apex of her career she has appeared in many of the big classic roles and in such important modern ones as St. Joan, Elizabeth Barrett, Candida.

BOWING OUT

MUCH high, poetic ecstasy is wakened by the Spring;
What time the velvet wind of April blows
And joyous little whitethroats conjubilantly sing
And tender leaves give promise of a rose.

But Editors are weary, care furrowing the brow,
For young-eyed poets, here and everywhere,
Are striving to translate the thrill that every greening bough
Brings to the vagrant bluebird lighting there.

I too could be poetical, but sternly I refrain
From stringing lyric jewels all along.
However bright and beautiful, my art would be in vain,
For Spring is lovelier than the sweetest song.

J. E. M.

Passing Show

SHOULD we use less soap if we had less soap operas? If not, why do we have soap operas?

•

Mr. Harold Winch told a U.B.C. audience the other day that Canada is "drifting towards totalitarianism." Well, stop pushing, Winchie.

•

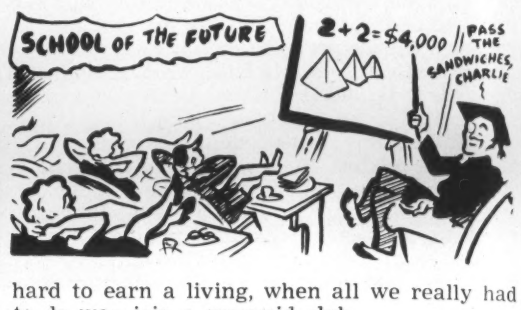
In the motor industry prices are now being trimmed instead of buyers.

•

In St. Boniface, Man., a motorist has been fined for splashing a pedestrian. He obviously failed in the first objective of motorists, to land the splash in the pedestrian's eye so that he can't read the rear licence-plate.

•

Think of all the years we spent studying



hard to earn a living, when all we really had to do was join a pyramid club.

•

Canadian blueberries are to be domesticated in Scotland. A very slight return for the millions of Scots who have been domesticated in Canada.

•

A Victoria, B.C., financial house advertises "Unbelievable Income," meaning presumably the income you report to the income tax people.

•

SCHOOL BOARD BANS SEX BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

—Toronto *Globe and Mail* headline.

All right, let's drag it into the open.

•

Down in the Deep

Full fathom five thy father lies . . .
But don't be alarmed, dear daughter;
He's only testing his fountain-pen
That's supposed to write under water!

•

We can't see that the Russians can be responsible for the Pacific Coast earthquake, unless they might have vetoed it.

•

Lucy says the pyramid club idea is much older than the pyramids and just about as useful.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

hands of the French Canadians. That same unwillingness was among the underlying causes of the Montreal annexation movement of December in the same year, although economic difficulties also played their part. Rather than allow their French-speaking fellow-citizens a share in the government of their country this element in Montreal was willing at one time to have the decisions of a large parliamentary majority reversed by the Governor General's veto (he was stoned and rotten-egged for not using it), and a little later to submerge the national identity of the Canadas, and with it their connection with Great Britain, in the vaster political unit of the United States, in which the French vote would have been a negligible fraction of the whole.

Fortunately for the future of Canada and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, there were just as many English-speaking members of the House of Assembly who voted with the French members in support of the Bill as there were English-speaking members (with no French colleagues) who voted against it. Nor is it to be supposed that many of the minority party approved either the demand for the veto or the disorders which followed the Governor General's refusal to apply it. There were reasonable grounds for voting against the measure, though the grounds for voting in favor of it were of vastly greater weight. But there were no grounds on which any loyal Canadian could invoke the powers of the Governor General to render inoperative a decision of the parliamentary majority, and still more, there were no grounds on which any loyal Canadian could appeal to violence and terror.

Crowding the Eggs

THE Montreal *Gazette* has made the interesting discovery that the Liberal party in the present House of Commons "has nearly three-quarter of its eggs in two out of the nine baskets," meaning of course the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This would be a remarkable discovery if all the nine baskets were of equal size, but since the baskets of Quebec and Ontario represent exactly 60 per cent of the carrying capacity of the electoral egg business it does not seem too unreasonable that the Liberals should have 71.8 per cent of their eggs in them. As a matter of fact, with three provinces —Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia —largely taken over by the queerer parties, and rather likely to continue so, there is not much chance of either of the older parties having a working majority of the Commons unless it does obtain a pretty substantial majority in one or both of the two large provinces.

We should like to feel confident that if the Liberal party ceases to get enough seats in those provinces to offset its deficiencies in the West the Conservatives will manage to raise their present 51 seats in the two large provinces to something like the present Liberal figure and thus be able to form a government without making terms with anybody else. We are sure that the *Gazette* would immediately cease to regard that condition as involving a dangerous overcrowding in the egg business.

On the Tearing of Wills

WE ARE somewhat amused to find that Mr. C. George McCullagh can still leave the Toronto *Telegram* to trust ownership in perpetuity if he wants to do so—which we rather strongly believe he doesn't. He can do so by dividing it into ten trusts, and leaving it to ten groups of trustees, all self-perpetuating and each owning only the permitted one-tenth of the enterprise. That is, Mr. McCullagh *could* leave the *Telegram* in that way for as long as his political friends remain in power in the province of Ontario; when they surrender power to the Liberals or the C.C.F. or the Communists or a combination of any two or all three of these parties we imagine that his will would be promptly torn up in precise conformity with the precedent just established by his friends the Conservatives about the will of Mr. Atkinson. As a matter of fact we expect a perfect epidemic of will-tearing all over the country now that it has been established as a respectable legislative occupation.

Mr. Atkinson could have left the *Star* to the

I COME TO BURY CÆSAR NOT TO PRAISE HIM!
COLDWELL
TO BE OR NOT TO BE; THAT IS THE QUESTION! WHETHER IT IS NOBLER... TO SUFFER THE SLINGS... OF OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE.. ETC. ETC.
FREE ENTERPRISE
SOLON THE WEAVER
ONE VOTE, AND I'LL ASCEND!
DREW
WELL!! I CAN'T SAY HE'S NOT TRYING.
VOTE
ADJUDICATOR

1949 DRAMA FESTIVAL

perpetual ownership of ten groups of trustees in precisely the same manner, if he had known the terms of the legislation which the Ontario legislature was about to enact. If he had done so, the legislature of course would have enacted something different, which is the advantage the legislators, being alive, have over Mr. Atkinson, being dead. It is the advantage which all persons who are alive have over all persons who are dead, and it is the reason, and the sole and sufficient reason, for the extreme respect which has hitherto, in stable, tradition-governed and generally "conservative" communities, been shown for those formal expressions of the desires of deceased persons which are known as wills. The living can conform to new laws, the dead cannot, and it is therefore generally held that the dead in their wills should not be required to conform to any laws other than those which were in force at the time of their death.

As far as we can see it, Mr. McCullagh could put each and every one of his ten trusts in the hands of the same people as trustees. All that is necessary is that they be ten distinct and separate trusts so that no one of them owns more than one-tenth of the *Telegram*. But the *Tely* would have to be divided up that way in Mr. McCullagh's will, and Mr. Atkinson can no longer make a will dividing up the *Star* in that manner. It seems a little unjust to the late Mr. Atkinson, but after all that is merely because the late Mr. Atkinson's party is not in power in the legislature; when that party gets back into power in the legislature, which it conceivably might after Mr. McCullagh's will has been probated, it will be able to deal with Mr. McCullagh's will exactly as Mr. McCullagh's party has dealt with Mr. Atkinson's. Nothing could be fairer than that.

Saskatchewan Insurance

THE financial department of the Toronto *Star* has of late been showing signs of marked sympathy with two oddly incompatible financial heresies—the monetary theories of the Social Credit party of Alberta, and the state insurance theories of the C.C.F. party of Saskatchewan. We are glad to notice that the editor of *The Canadian Underwriter*, Mr. Geoffrey L. Pratt, has been accorded a substantial amount of space in the *Star's* financial department in which to tear to pieces the extravagant claims of the Saskatchewan provincial treasurer (endorsed by the financial editor) concerning the Compulsory Automobile Accident Insurance Act of that province. If the province of Saskatchewan were selling automobile insurance to voluntary purchasers, and were to advertise its offering in the terms employed by the provincial treasurer, its advertisements would undoubtedly be refused by the majority of the reputable periodicals of Canada on the ground of misrepresentation; but as it is merely describing a tax imposed in virtue of the sovereign authority of the legislature we suppose the question of misrepresentation does not arise.

The provincial treasurer has informed the people of Saskatchewan that "the same coverage" on a 1932 Ford car as is supplied by the province for a tax of $4.50 would cost $18.50 or more if bought from an ordinary accident company. Mr. Pratt points out that the coverage supplied under the Act excludes the first $100 of loss on property damage, on collision, and on fire and theft; company insurance at the rates quoted by the provincial treasurer does not exclude the first $100 of loss, and from 75 to 80 per cent of all claims are for less than $100. Company insurance also allows credit for the time that cars are laid up owing to winter conditions, a very widespread practice in Saskatchewan; the compulsory insurance does not. Further, if anybody wants complete coverage and takes out a voluntary policy, the government policy becomes secondary protection, and cannot be drawn on until the private coverage has been exhausted, but the motorist has to pay the full rate on it just the same.

What the insurance tax on the motorist does go to provide, as Mr. Pratt points out, is not any substantial protection in his risks as a motorist, but a fund for benefits "for practically every living soul in the province should death or injury result through misadventure that involves an automobile," including a great number of cases where no legal liability could rest on the motorist at all. This is not automobile insurance, it is social welfare legislation taxed against the motorist.

A Niven Memorial

READERS of SATURDAY NIGHT who, for so long, enjoyed the writings of the late Frederick Niven will be interested to learn that his widow, Mrs. Pauline Niven, after inaugurating a literary award in her husband's memory, has asked the Scottish Centre of P.E.N. to administer the award. Mr. Niven although born in Scotland spent many years in Canada and much of his writing dealt with Canadian subjects which makes Canadians proud to claim him as one of their authors.

Since the award, which is to be made triennially, is for the most outstanding contribution to some branch of literature by a Scotsman or Scotswoman in "whatever country he or she may live," it may yet come to Canada. Information can be had from P.E.N. Scottish Centre, 15 Collylinn Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.

Margarine for Quebec

WE CAN see no reason why any resident of the province of Quebec should abstain from the use of oleomargarine merely because he cannot get to another province to purchase it. There is nothing to prevent anybody in Montreal or Three Rivers from depositing forty cents, or whatever other sum may be required, with a grocer in his vicinity with instructions that it be passed on to an agent in Hull who will then cross over into Ottawa, purchase the forbidden product, bring it back to Hull, and ship it to the original grocer.

The act of purchase, which is forbidden in Quebec, is in this case performed in Ontario, where it is permitted. The product is brought into the Province of Quebec by an agent of the real purchaser, and is the property of that real purchaser from the moment of the transaction, just as if he himself had gone to Ottawa to do the buying. The expense involved in the services of the agent would be added to the amount paid to the agent by the purchaser, but as the agent would speedily have enough business to entitle him to a wholesale rate, we can see no reason why the Quebec purchaser should pay any more than a retail purchaser anywhere else.

We doubt if it is even necessary that any money should change hands until the delivery of the oleomargarine to the purchaser. All that is necessary is that the agent should have in his possession a valid document instructing him to purchase oleomargarine in Ontario for the use and benefit of somebody in Quebec, and should see to it that nobody else in Quebec gets possession of the forbidden article.

The Wrath of Homer

A MAJOR contribution to the body of learning on the subject of the Homeric poems has been made by the eminent classical scholar to whom SATURDAY NIGHT readers are indebted for much valid criticism of contemporary poetry. Professor L. A. MacKay is no dry-as-dust dictionary-digger, and his views on the origin of the Iliad owe as much to poetic sensibility as to study of the place and tribe names in the poem. In "The Wrath of Homer" (University of Toronto—Saunders, $2.50) he seeks to buttress the view that the main subject of the original legend (itself a composite of two legends, each with some historic basis) was the Vengeance of Achilles, and that Homer enlarged this with a conception of his own, the Wrath of Achilles. "The chief discrepancies of the action are the consequences of the intrusion of the Wrath into a story with which it originally had nothing to do." The title signifies "the Wrath-motive which Homer introduced into the Iliad legend", and not any anger felt by Homer himself.

This is not the place to discuss the acceptability of the theory, which will eventually be passed upon by the general body of classical specialists, but it is backed by an enormous amount of erudition. It seems a little sad that Canada provides only the brains for this sort of work; the preface ascribes the funds for the investigation to the Guggenheim Foundation, the facilities to the University of California, and only the leisure of the writer to the University of British Columbia.

Not Much Justice

THE *Northland Post* of Cochrane, Ont., draws attention to what appears to be a serious defect in the Liquor Control Act of the province. A second offence against this Act carries the penalty of three months in jail without the option of a fine; and this penalty was imposed on a Cochrane man for having liquor in a place other than his residence, because he had already been fined for being intoxicated in a public place. We agree with the *Northland Post* that the courts should be much more free than this legislation makes them, to take into consideration the nature and circumstances of the two offences. The terms of the Act are such that it is perfectly possible for a man to be convicted on a purely technical offence; and two such technical offences are not the sort of thing to call for imprisonment while every day men are let off with fines for gross and dangerous assaults.

PLURALIZED LIBERTY

Globe and Mail, Toronto, April 9: "Premier Thomas Kennedy predicted yesterday the Charitable Gifts Act would be a 'dead issue' in the next provincial elections."

Star, Toronto, April 9: "Premier T. L. Kennedy said the Act would be an issue in the next election. 'The bill is not decided by 90 members in the legislature, but by the 4,000,000 people in the province'."

MILTON! Thou shouldst be living at this minute!
Thou wrot'st the *Areopagitica*? Yes?
Well, though I fall asleep when I begin it,
I know it cries for freedom of the press.

But John, the press's freedom is a boon
We long ago acquired. This side the pond
We count such victories as picayune,
Since we have taken several strides beyond.

Today, these spacious times in which we live
Shun ancient bugaboos like Truth and Right;
A Positive can be a Negative—
Black can be Black, or blossom forth as White.

Rejoice in our achievement, yes indeedums:
Not simply freedom of the press, but freedoms!

J.E.P.

Will Atlantic Pact Prevent War Or Hasten It? Asks Europe

By PETER INGLIS

European doubts about the North Atlantic Pact, says Mr. Inglis, centre around two questions: will it prevent war or bring one closer, and what happens in the case of invasion or internal revolution? Many Europeans think the pact does not represent any change in U.S. policy but merely gives an unfortunate appearance of urgency to the situation. People in France, Holland and Belgium are terrified at the thought of having to be liberated again, and in France both Communists and de Gaullists are playing on this fear.

However, in Denmark, 20 minutes from Russian bombers in Germany, there seems little fear of invasion and Norway's calm is almost abnormal in the circumstances. Most Britons think all the Pact needs is time to get organized but they are not sure that Russia may not prefer to act while the going is reasonably good. And they are very much aware of their own unenviable position in such an event.

London.

THE governments of western Europe, by and large, have leaped into the Atlantic Union with alacrity. It would be a sad—and possibly dangerous—error for Canadians and Americans to deduce from this that the only opposition to the North Atlantic Pact is from Swedish neutrals and Italian Communists.

Since the turn of the year I have travelled through most of the countries of northwest Europe talking to the people whose signatures will not be found at the bottom of the Atlantic treaty but should, because in the end its effectiveness will depend on them—the ordinary citizens of Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway and the rest.

Certainly a vast majority of them are in favor, at least in theory, of a defensive alliance of the western world. But a great many have doubts about the virtues of this particular alliance.

These doubts are bound eventually, to affect the wholeheartedness with which the various countries contribute to the defences of Atlantic Union. Like an overlay of grime on a painting, they are likely to dim and blur the sharp colors and outline of the pact. North Americans, if they are to avoid disillusion and a feeling of generosity spurned, will do well to study them.

Four Questions

They are compounded of national jealousies and prides, war weariness, misconceptions, prejudices and especially fear. They find expression in questions which crop up with remarkable consistency regardless of the language in which they are spoken.

Chief among these questions, and in approximate order of frequency, are:

1) Will the pact prevent war—or is it just designed to win a war which it will probably bring closer?

2) Can the alliance defend our borders—or does it mean another liberation?

3) Will Russia take it out on us for joining?

4) Why should we pull America's chestnuts out of the fire?

Those who ask the first question want to know, additionally, how the pact can change the present situation for the better. If it represented a drastic change in American policy, they would applaud it. But they feel that the United States committed itself to the defence of western Europe during the war and underlined its commitment two years ago with the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine. Therefore, they argue, the Atlantic Alliance does not extend the limits of American commitment; its chief result is to intensify it and give it a quality of urgency.

Some of them believe in all sincerity that this urgency is artificial and therefore dangerous. They have grave doubts about the wisdom of the old saying about preparing for war if you desire peace; the history of two generations, they contend, has shown that urgent preparation for war is followed by war.

It needs also to be stressed that Russia propaganda has had its victories in Europe. The average Frenchman or Dutchman or Dane would deny stoutly and sincerely that he has been affected by it; nevertheless, you will often find in the back of his thinking a half-formed conviction that the United States is domineering and does have ambitions of world power.

Russian propaganda, aided by the past turbulence of domestic Communist parties, has also left many western Europeans with two fears; the fear of revolution and the fear of Russian occupation.

The Atlantic Pact cannot quite dispel either of these fears. The bulwark it sets up against armed aggression—or more accurately the bulwark it will set up when its defences are organized—is clear enough; but the section of the pact which covers what Europe has come to refer to, since the rape of Czechoslovakia, as "invasion from within" has had to be left vague. It provides for consultation, but not for automatic action—and, indeed, a promise of action would to some extent amount to the threat of interference in the internal affairs of a member country.

At the same time, the very needs of the pact—especially the need for increased spending on armaments and its economic consequences—may make conditions more favorable, rather than less favorable, for domestic Communism of the type which still managed to poll 23 per cent of the total vote in the first round of France's recent departmental elections. Such, indeed, are the complexities of fighting Communism that it is doubtful if any pact or arrangement between countries could ever be fully effective against it.

The second fear, the fear of invasion, is strongest in the countries which suffered most from German occupation during the last war—especially Holland, France and Belgium. I remember a Dutchman who told me with a sincerity that almost brought tears to his eyes: "Please, do try to understand us. We admire

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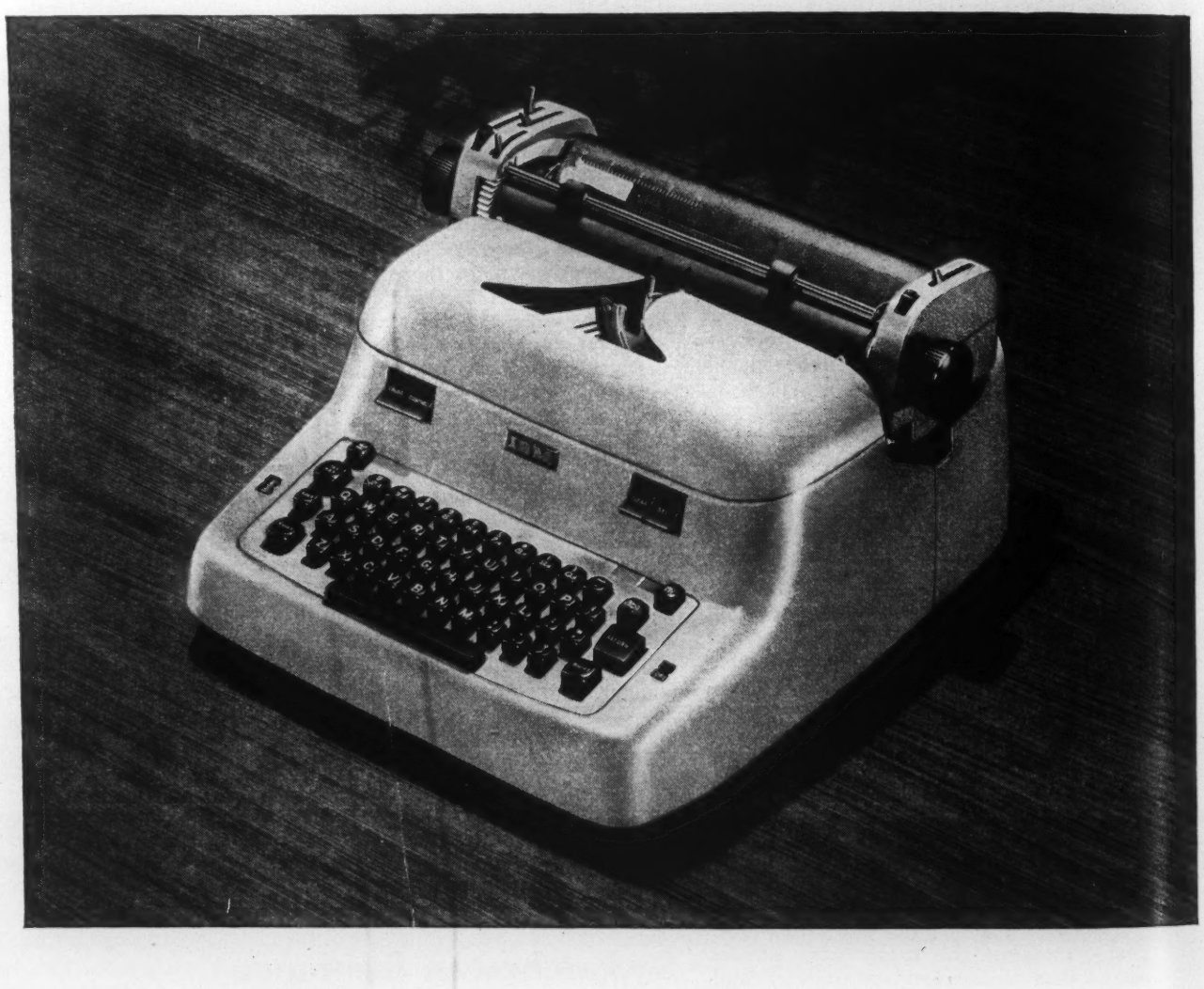

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what Canada and the United States are trying to do for us, and we are deeply grateful. But please, please understand this: we cannot face having to be liberated again."

This particular Dutchman has a child that was born in September 1944, at the beginning of the terrible six months which the Dutch still talk about as the Hunger Winter. In those six months the child did not gain a single pound in weight. The Dutchman and his wife lived almost solely on a diet of sugar beets until Allied aircraft began to drop food ahead of the liberating Canadian army.

Play on Fear

This same fear is being neatly played on by two parties in France—the Communists and the de Gaullists. The Communists, there as in several other European countries, probably achieved an effective piece of psychological sabotage by their recent statement that they would welcome a Russian army "pursuing an aggressor" on to the soil of France. They made the nagging fear of occupation in the minds of millions of Frenchmen all the stronger and the vision of a fifth column larger and more effective even than that in the last war all the more vivid.

At the same time de Gaulle, for reasons apparently not unconnected with his own ambitions of leadership, keeps hammering at the theme that France must be defended on her own soil, or better still on the Elbe, and not liberated once more by invasion from England.

Some of the potency of this fear may be England's fault. There has been too much talk of a "frontier on the Pyrenees"; too much insistence, on occasion, on British generalship; too much apparent concentration on a defensive air force for the British Isles.

Denmark, strangely—for it is the most exposed of all the European countries, with no natural border line and the Russians already, in their zone of Germany, only 20 minutes by bomber from Copenhagen—seems the least afraid of invasion, with the single exception of Norway, where nobody appears afraid of anything at all. This, perhaps, is because the Danes had a relatively mild occupation. Certainly many of them died unpleasantly for sabotage, but there was no bombing and it still comes as something of a shock to hear Danes recount their part in the resistance—how they ate all the food in sight so the Germans couldn't get it; the relish they took in telling German officers, in perfect German, how sorry they were they could not understand German.

Denmark, in fact, seems a never-never land in today's Europe—an unscarred piece of pre-war Europe where the palace guard is changed with almost Ruritanian gaiety and everybody politely ignores the somewhat malodorous neighbors a few miles away in eastern Germany. Perhaps this is an unfair picture—but it is the feeling with which I left Copenhagen—a feeling as unreal as the fantastic spires of that charming town, where the tower of the Stock Exchange is topped by four dragons with their tails winding in a golden point upwards to the sky.

Perhaps there's unreality also in Norway, but of a different sort. The Norwegians have never forgotten how they held out, with a pitifully unprepared army, for 63 days against the Germans. They are quite sure they could hold out longer against the Russians, and that help from Britain or the United States would arrive in time, and that they can individually and collectively lick their weight in wildcats. It's impossible not to admire the calm way in which they bat back Russian notes of protest—and then discuss them dispassionately in their press as if two quite other countries were concerned. Personally, I felt the Norwegians were the only really well-adjusted people in the Europe of today. But in that Europe a complete absence of neurosis is itself abnormal.

As for the British, they contemplate the Atlantic Pact with a cautious hopefulness. They are not cynical about the prospects for peace, but a decade of harsh history has left them with few illusions. They seem to feel that the pact is the best possible job that could have been done in a very bad set of circumstances. They believe it can work if it is given time.

But they are very conscious that there must be a gap between the verbal promise of action—as the *Times* put it in an editorial on the pact—and the means to make action effective.

They have a feeling that during this hiatus, Russia may be tempted to jump in and to try to swallow some of the outlying small-fry of Atlantic Union. The British are very conscious that a pact which started out to join five closely-packed European countries with Canada and the United States had taken in five other scattered countries even before it was signed. They are a little alarmed at Atlantic Union being spread out too thin. Also they are conscious of their own vulnerability in the dangerous months that must still pass between the idea of Atlantic Union and the reality.

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Concert Leader

(See Cover)

SASKATCHEWAN-BORN George Haddad believes that he is the only Canadian artist to make his living solely by concertizing. In four years he has shown how it can be done—by regularly getting on to most of the concert stages in the country.

In a few days he will complete his second trans-Canada tour this season. By then he will have appeared with six Canadian symphony orchestras, given dozens of recitals before many of Canada's music clubs and public audiences in large and small centres, and toured the New England states. Last season he set a record by covering 25,000 miles—to Mexico, the British West Indies, Central America, across Canada and the U.S.

Despite this grinding schedule Haddad has a fistful of press clippings to prove that he is no run-of-the-mill pianist. Said the authoritative New York *Times* after a recital last year: "He is at ease at the keyboard." *Le Soleil* of Quebec City calls him "a future Rubinstein."

Symphony musicians like to work with him. He has played three times with the Toronto orchestra in three years. He was invited to perform with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra four times within a calendar year. When he was in Springfield, Mass., this January, a piano tuner called on Haddad to help tune a piano for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The tuner's pitchfork went to 440; the Boston orchestra is always tuned to 444. With his absolute pitch Haddad was able to oblige.

George Haddad began playing in public when he was eight and has been at it for twenty years. He has picked a tough field in which to make a living but in so doing he is leading the fight for concert artists in Canada. His example is the best practical encouragement to students in this country.

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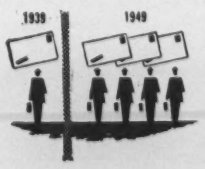

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WASHINGTON LETTER

"Fair Deal" Program Is On Its Own After Truman's First Four Years

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN observed his fourth year in the Presidency with his State Department and Defence chiefs of the opinion, for the time being at least, that a shooting war with Russia can be postponed indefinitely.

As the Chief Executive broke bread with his former Senate colleagues in a surprise visit to the United States Capitol, there were signs in evidence of considerable improvement in foreign relations.

The unification of the West, and the trend toward independent thought and action behind the Iron Curtain—typified by Tito—caused official observers to believe that a radical change in the world situation had occurred. This is not to be construed as meaning, however, that there will be much let-up in the cold war. The East-West differences will likely be reflected in propaganda, economic and political spheres for five years or more.

The international situation took a bad turn the year after Harry S. Truman occupied the highest U.S. office. The events that followed marked a new period in U.S. foreign policy. His Administration enacted the Truman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey in 1947, the Marshall Plan for European Recovery in 1948, and this year, the Atlantic Pact, with its revived lend-lease conditions yet to be approved by Congress.

Mr. Truman received a cordial welcome from Republicans as well as Democrats at the presidential luncheon in the Senate's District of Columbia Committee room, and later, when he spoke from the back row of the Senate chamber. He told his former colleagues:

"It is a day of sadness for me because we lost in that time, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in my opinion one of the greatest presidents this country ever had, and it became necessary for me to assume a tremendous burden. I have tried my level best to carry this burden in the interests of all the people of the country, and I hope that when the history of the period is written that it will be said that the effort was not in vain."

Mr. Truman doubtless will carve out his own place in American history, but the political followers of Franklin Delano Roosevelt dispute that he is carrying on the New Deal tradition in his Fair Deal program.

To many, the fourth anniversary of the Truman regime is regarded as a historical dividing line, in a political sense. The Fair Deal has now completely emerged from the New Deal and can be judged on its own merits.

The last Cabinet link with the Roosevelt era was broken with the departure of James Forrestal from the Defence Secretaryship and the succession to this post of Louis Johnson.

Incidentally, it was Mr. Johnson who spoke of the improved international situation when he told a news conference: "I think both the Joint Chiefs of Staff and myself feel that war is a little farther off today than it was a little while ago."

The New Dealers have been vociferous in their charges that the Fair Deal is not the New Deal and that Harry S. Truman is wrongfully claiming to be the political heir of F.D.R.

The New Dealers, it appears, are mainly concerned with results. One of their major criticisms of Truman is that he promises too much and will accomplish too little.

The Fair Deal Administration leaders are loud in their defence of the 81st Congress, though there is a dearth of accomplishment to shout about. After 3½ months only two major pieces of legislation have been enacted a foreign aid project, the E.C.A. authorization bill, and a domestic issue, continuance of rent control.

Republican leaders have turned the Truman phrase "do-nothing Congress" back onto Harry Truman and his Administration and they are smarting under this criticism.

The Administration is hopeful that the Easter recess will have positive results. Democratic National Chairman McGrath has asked Congressmen to use the holiday period to tell constituents that the Republicans obstructed Fair Deal moves.

Impartial observers believe that Congress would have to remain in session all summer and into the fall to give full consideration to the President's program.

Mr. Truman is having the same experience with the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition that plagued Roosevelt. Such top-level advisers as Chief Justice Vinson have advised him to try to make friends with Congress.

That strategy may be helpful to the Truman Program and create for its author a greater niche in history.

MARSHALL PLAN EXTENDED

Republicans And Democrats Back Foreign Aid Bill

EXTENSION of foreign aid under the Marshall Plan shows that Republicans and Democrats can cooperate where the welfare of the nation is at stake.

In sending the five-billion-dollar measure to President Truman for his signature, sponsors of the extension hailed it as "one of the most far-reaching" and "most generous" acts in history.

Despite these encomiums, strong sentiment is growing along the rank and file of Americans that the nation is overspending abroad and through such aid projects as E.C.A. is actually buying herself out of markets for her own products later.

Passage of the ECA bill and approval by the House of a record peacetime military budget of some 16 billion dollars provoked considerable press criticism.

In fact, observers had totalled up United States aid to foreign countries and have come up with an astronomical 92 billion dollar figure.

The House Coordinators of Information revealed that this included the just-approved Marshall Plan figure, for which funds have yet to be appropriated.

The last war's lend-lease program, up to March 31, 1948, cost 50 billions; and there is some 15 billions due on World War I loans, including interest. The remaining 26 billions represents various types of overseas aid.

Prevailing sentiment in Congress and throughout the country, however, appears to favor continuing foreign military aid abroad.

NO ELECTORAL CHANGE

Senate Group Pigeonholes Lodge Reform Measure

THE well-intentioned attempt of young Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to bring about reform of the archaic American Electoral College appears to have been frustrated for this session.

A proposed constitutional amendment was apparently pigeon-holed by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee when it adopted the "highly unusual" procedure of assigning a newspaper critic of the proposal to conduct a survey of pros and cons of electoral reform.

The Lodge amendment would revise the Electoral College system by providing that, with each State retaining the number of electoral votes it now has, the States shall divide them among presidential candidates in proportion to their popular vote. The same amendment was approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee.

President Truman surprised virtually everyone some time ago by opposing a change in the Electoral College, which would simply permit a president to be elected by the man getting the most votes.

Senator Lodge, a Republican member of the so-called Liberal G.O.P. group in Congress, will carry on his fight for modernization of the presidential election system.

FUTURE OF G.O.P.

Taft Warns Republicans To Serve All People

ONE of the leading Republicans who welcomed President Truman to Congress on his surprise Fourth Anniversary visit was Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the Republican strategy chief. They conversed at length, but mostly about changes in the White House, where Taft lived as a boy.

The Ohioan, rated one of the most conscientious and hard-working men in Congress, is regarded by the Liberals as a reactionary but he has advocated considerable welfare legislation.

He warned his G. O. P. colleagues last week that the Republican Party is heading for oblivion if it does not support legislation designed to improve the lot of the poor as well as the well-to-do.

His views came out at a closed Republican senatorial conference when Taft met strong opposition to his views from colleagues who felt the Republicans would make a mistake by saying "me too" to the Truman social welfare proposals.

Senator Taft held to his guns and contended that bills providing Federal aid for housing, education and health "do not depart from any basic principle" on which the Federal Government stands.

He bluntly warned his fellow-Senators that "if you deny the Republican Party's interest in the welfare of the low-income people of this nation, there soon won't be any Republican Party." He felt, however, that the party should fight for limitations and restraints on the Truman program to prevent "complete socialization."

He declared that the party "should work to reduce hardship and poverty to a minimum, and we must not set the sights for Federal aid so high that people who don't work are better off than people who do."

What might be considered a "die-hard" Republican view was voiced by his fellow-Ohioan, Senator John Bricker, who mantained:

"I think the Republican Party ought to begin to look at the cost of government. It ought to represent that great segment of the American people who have saved some money, bought some property and are dependent on no one else to support them."

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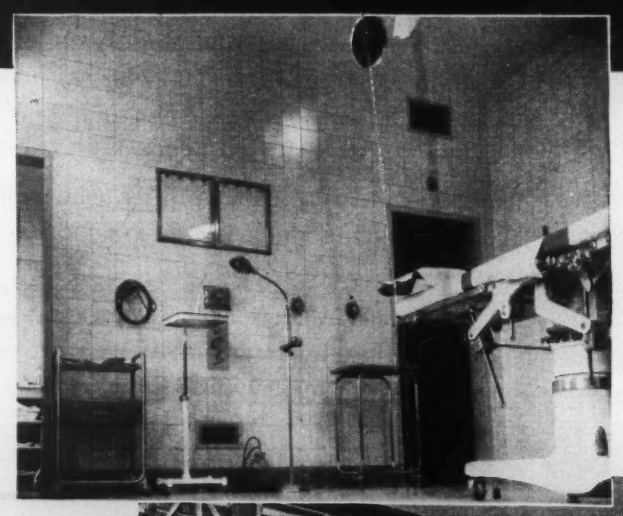

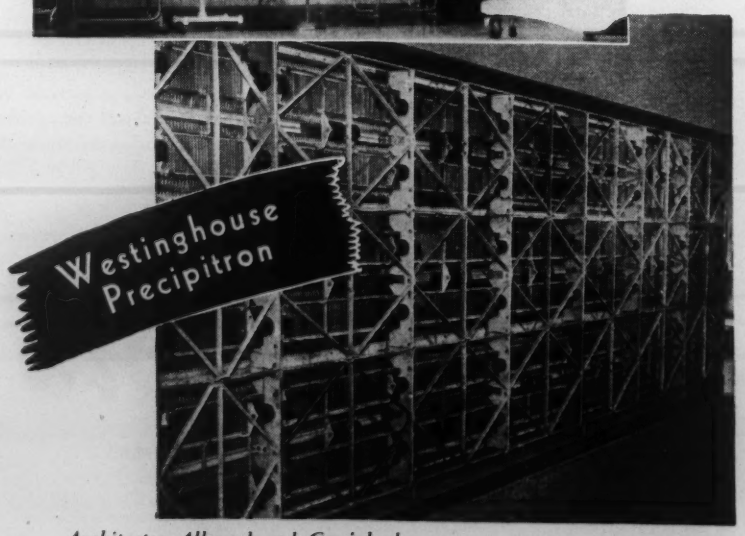

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Spain's Communists Helped By Democracies' Attitude

By RONALD FLYNN

Franco's hold on Spain is now largely negative. Spaniards remember the horrors of civil war and realize, too, that if the present regime collapsed, Communism might be just around the corner. They are bitter towards the Western Powers for withholding help. And they cannot see how the North Atlantic Pact can be effective without Spain. They think that true democracy in Spain would be best promoted through Western aid.

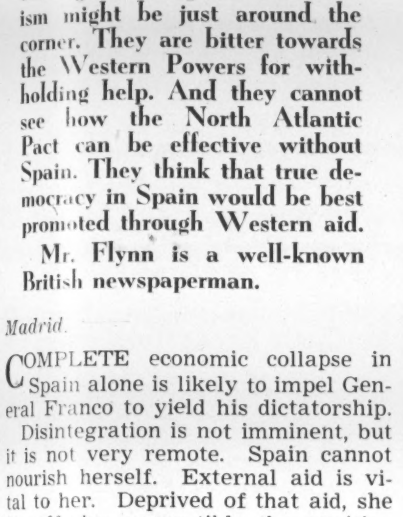
Mr. Flynn is a well-known British newspaperman.

Madrid.

COMPLETE economic collapse in Spain alone is likely to impel General Franco to yield his dictatorship. Disintegration is not imminent, but it is not very remote. Spain cannot nourish herself. External aid is vital to her. Deprived of that aid, she is suffering perceptibly the attrition of the semi-starved.

The effect on the average Spaniard's attitude is interesting. He is essentially a democrat, with little mind for unnatural discipline of any variety. Yet he is first of all a Spaniard and a nationalist. Francoism is something to be resented, but being Spanish, it is less to be resented than British and U.S. intolerance, being alien.

The villain of his country's economic piece he now sees more as Britain and less as Franco, and his anti-Franco sentiment is losing its edge in an upsurge of anti-British feeling.



SPANIARDS FEAR Franco collapse would mean Red domination.

He feels that the United States would aid Spain were it not for the influence of a Socialist government in Britain which has not yet the courage to acknowledge that its disregard of Spain may in time hurt Britain just as much as it will injure Spain.

He may abhor the Franco regime just as much as do Britons and Americans, but a sense of national loyalty disposes him to get nearer to the Caudillo in the face of foreign hostility. An invigorated Spain would not tolerate political enslavement, but it is only through renewed economic strength that political vigor is likely to come to a Spain enervated by civil war and ten years of dictatorship.

Franco, even now not quite the despot that other dictators are and have been, probably knows quite well that he would have to barter substantial concessions to democratic practice for continued leadership of an economically-sound Spain. He has no great anxiety while Spaniards fear that, were he suddenly overthrown—either by violence or economics—there would arise a harsher dictatorship of another color.

Enlightened Spanish democrats ask if Britain and the United States appreciate that. They themselves prefer the devil they know. They wonder if the Western Powers know that, in abetting a Franco collapse, they may be preparing the ground for the very menace which they are resisting elsewhere. Communism could be just around the corner in Spain.

Peace reigns just now, and, because he is the only figure likely to be able to preserve it, Franco could conceivably rule indefinitely—in present conditions. He draws great moral strength from the Roman Catholic Church. Obedience to it is ingrained in Spain. Even the bull-fighter prays in his private chapel before he goes out to fight.

The people are not so much resentful of the regime as they are bored by it. They are weary of its inhibitions and its corruption; but the anguish of the civil war is still so vivid that they dread passing under the alternative Red domination.

Even Falange Party men have been known covertly to express a desire for a change, but not a change at any price. Many of them fought for Franco because they felt he was subduing a Red terror, not because they wanted a dictatorship.

Writing on Economic Wall

There is a feeling that, with some encouragement, Franco himself would be prepared to make a gesture to democratic opinion; but he would need to have a pretext, because he himself will be in bondage—to the bureaucratic Frankenstein of his own making. But too many people in high places are too deeply involved in the wickedness of dictatorship for them to permit the Caudillo to relent easily.

But even these people must see the writing on the economic wall. Disintegration is accelerating. Electrical power is drying up with the hydro-electric dams run almost dry by an unprecedented drought. Current is available for factories and homes for only a few hours a week.

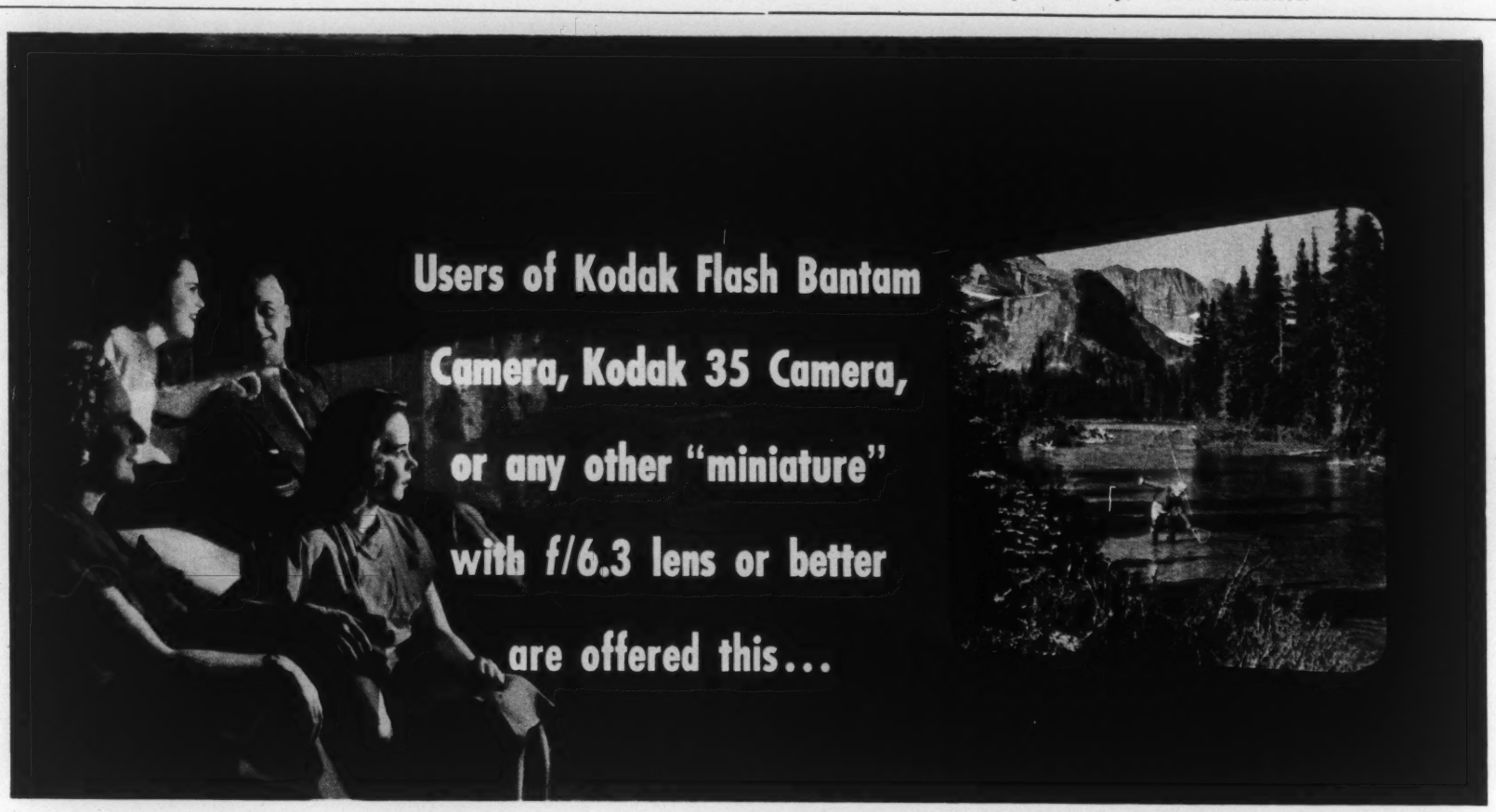
The internal transport system is weakening. Locomotives and rolling stock are in urgent need, if not of replacement, of major overhaul. Alternative road transport is not available.

Dollars and sterling are short, but fantastically the sweeping avenues of Madrid carry scores of superlative American cars which, presumably, only dollars can buy. Illegal ingenuity can get over such trifles as a dollar shortage, and a corrupted bureaucracy nurtures such ingenuity.

When Spaniards think of the aid that Britain and the U.S. could give them they feel hopefully that they have a trump card so long as Russia is truculent.

They cannot see Western Union being complete or effective without Spain, and they are confident that, Franco or not, the democracies will be constrained for their own convenience to extend aid to them sooner or later.

In thinking of their own political position Spaniards cannot comprehend why democratic peoples do not see that the most effective way of influencing Spain towards democracy is to help her to economic rehabilitation, and, incidentally, to political confidence.



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LIGHTER SIDE

Strictly Tongue-In-Cheek

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

DEAR Mr. Editor: (Miss A. had written)

"I have just finished reading a splendid article in a current week-end paper on the subject of the Beanery Boys.

"The article is sympathetic in tone and illustrated with fine photographs of 'the boys' blocking doorways, obstructing traffic and gouging each other's eyes in public parks.

"This seems to me altogether a step in the right direction. We have underestimated youth's zest for publicity and failed to realize that any effort to foil this wholesome appetite can only lead to trouble. Articles of this type provide a splendid solution for the problem. Wouldn't it be possible to get the police to cooperate with the boys in these healthy outdoor dramatics? — possibly with 'posed' photographs of some of the leaders kicking a policeman in the stomach? . . ."

Miss A. herself dropped in just as I finished reading this communication. "I see you are reading my Letter to the Editor," she said, lookin pleased. She brushed Amy, the old Persian cat, out of her favorite chair, and sat down. "I'm thinking of writing a series of them, all in the same vein. It occurred to me that people must get tired of the constant grumbling, emotionalism and self-pity in the Letters to the Editor column, so everybody would welcome the light touch."

"So this is the light touch?" I said.

Miss A. nodded. "I've got any number of others in mind," she said. "Letters on Communism, The Charities Act, Housing, Delinquency, the Margarine Issue, etc., etc., all strictly tongue-in-cheek. Didn't you think the Beanery Boys' letter amusing?"

I considered. "Not very," I said.

"I'm afraid your sense of humor is rather dormant," Miss A. said.

"I wouldn't go too far with the Canadian sense of humor if I were you," I said. "You may find you are monkeying with a dormant buzz-saw."

Miss A. smiled easily. "I think I know when to draw the line," she said.

DURING the following week a number of letters from Miss A. appeared in the local papers.

"A great deal has been made," she wrote, "of the coincidence that the Charities Act was drawn up a few months after the establishment of the Star Charity Foundation. Doesn't it strike you as an even more blinding coincidence that the Star Charities Foundation was drawn up *exactly the same length of time before the passing of the Act?* Obviously the Charity Foundation was deliberately set up by interested and unscrupulous Liberals in order to discredit the Act which was sure to follow?"

"Dear Editor" (she wrote the following day):

"I have just attended the opening of a splendid new motion picture theatre in our city.

"One is deeply moved by the unstinting humanitarianism which creates these luxurious places of refuge and entertainment where people can go and forget for a little while all their pressing modern problems, including the problem of housing."

Communism, she pointed out in another letter, was largely the result of wartime conditions and faulty home-training. Obviously the cure for Communism in its early stages was swimming pools, recreation clubs and supervised activities in church basements.

"Would it not be a magnificent gesture of internationalism?" she added as an afterthought, "to invite Mr. Stalin, sitting lonely and isolated in the Kremlin, to join the Atlantic Pact?"

"There has been a great deal of misunderstanding about the action of those members of the Ontario House who voted against coloring in margarine," she wrote in another issue, "It must be remembered that many of these members represent farming and dairy communities. Is it fair to ask these men to risk their chosen career of public usefulness merely because we happen to have a distaste for a lard-like spread on bread?"

She even had a letter on the strange case of the rooster that crowed with its head cut off. "The case has obviously been grossly mishandled by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" she wrote, "and should be taken completely out of its jurisdiction. It seems to your correspondent that with such an issue of civilization at stake the matter might well be carried to the United Nations itself."

ANSWERING letters now began to appear in the Letters to the Editor column. "It is easy to believe in the story of the rooster cited by your correspondent," one writer pointed out, "when you realize how easy it is for a woman to cackle without using her head." Other letters followed, describing Miss A.'s suggestions as "a new low in public asininity", "outrageous gibberings" and "the usual ravings of a Communist Superdupe". The repartee was on a rather low level but the standard of vituperation was high.

I waited several days and when Miss A. didn't reply to the press I dropped round to see her.

I found her stretched out on her day-couch, looking exhausted and wan. "I'm glad you came in" she said, "I've just telephoned for aspirin and I didn't feel equal to answering the door."

The telephone rang. "Don't answer it," Miss A. said shuddering, but I had already picked up the receiver. "I don't believe she'd be interested," I said in a moment.

"Who was it?" Miss A. asked.

"Just a member of the Labor Progressive Party offering you a special yearly rate on the *Tribune*," I said.

"It's been going on night and day," Miss A. said wildly, "People wanting me to join the Anti-Vivisection League and subscribe to Peace Fronts and buy the Humane Society Calendar. One awful man calls up every night and says he and his six children are tired of sitting in their two-room flat and won't I please take them to the movies."

Someone knocked at the front door and Miss A. shuddered and closed her eyes.

"It's probably a couple of the Beanery Boys wanting to make you Honorary Colonel of the Gang," I said.

It wasn't however. It was the boy with the aspirin. I gave Miss A. two with a glass of water and she swallowed them and thanked me feebly.

"I told you not to monkey with the Canadian sense of humor," I said.

"I was too subtle, that was the trouble," Miss A. said and added bitterly, "Next time I write the papers I'll put Ha, Ha! in parentheses at the end of every paragraph, then maybe they'll get the point."

"Take it Beck—Did You Hear Vith Vot An Eccent It Speaks?"

Cloudy Crystal

By THADDEUS KAY

THE room was dark save for the mysterious light which glowed in the crystal ball. Oriental drapes hung on the walls and oriental perfumes filled the air.

Two women peered into the ball. One was elderly, conventionally yet expensively dressed, nervous and tense. The other wore strange, exotic clothes. Her eyes were closed as she spoke.

"That is all the crystal tells me." Her voice was low and vibrant and unearthly. "In the lobby tonight you will meet a tall, dark man. Give him your money. He will increase it for you many times. That is all."

The elderly woman arose, her face glowing with eagerness. She began to express her thanks. The exotic one waved them aside and opened the door. When she had shut it behind her visitor, she spoke again, but in a different voice.

"Hey, George!" she called. "Get cracking! This one's going to require nice timing."

George entered the room. He was tall and dark. He was also grinning.

"She fell for it?" he asked.

"Like a ton of bricks," said the woman. "We've got to hurry." She began to remove the exotic dress and her heavy make-up. Without them she was just an ordinary girl, and reasonably pretty.

They made, in fact, quite a handsome if undistinguished couple as they stood in the lobby a few minutes later, watching as the elderly woman approached with a fat envelope in her hand.

"This is it, George. Do your stuff."

George nodded and stepped forward to meet the elderly woman. As he did so, a stranger passed between them. He, too, was tall and dark. The woman handed him the envelope and then, while he stood staring at it incredulously, turned and fled out the door..

Back upstairs, George sat and swore. "Of all the luck!" he said. He added a few adjectives.

"Who was he? Have you any idea?"

George shook his head. "How would I know? All I know is that when worse luck comes along, we'll have it."

There was a quiet knock at the door.

George said, "I told you. They're probably detectives."

The woman acted quickly. She turned out the lights. She found the exotic clothes and got into them. She sprayed a little perfume. Then she opened the door.

The tall, dark man stood outside with the envelope still in his hand.

"I'm sorry to bother you," he said awkwardly, ill at ease, "but I just . . . came into some money. I . . . I don't know what to do with it. I wondered if you could advise me. If it wouldn't be too much trouble," he added quickly.

The woman stepped graciously aside. "Come in," she said. "I'm sure I can help you. And it won't be any trouble. No trouble at all . ."

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Aesop 1949

2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:

A city was being beseiged and its desperate defenders were holding a council of war. Said a bricklayer, "Let us use brick as our defence — a stout brick wall." Said a carpenter, "I beg to differ. Let timber be our defence." Then a tanner cried out, "There is nothing in the world like leather."

SEEING BEYOND ONE'S NOSE IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT...

Aesop leaves us to draw our own conclusions as to the outcome of that siege. It is safe to assume that while the "defenders" of the imperilled city argued among themselves . . . each in his own interest . . . the attackers stormed the walls and made slaves of them all.

Now is the time to take stock of our own resources as a nation . . . to weigh carefully the advantages and virtues of our way of life and unite in a determined defence against the insidious propaganda that seeks to destroy us.

Arguing among ourselves — petty politics . . . personal gain . . . reactionary ideologies — there is no time for this with the enemy actually within our gates.

Remember well . . . a united enemy seeks to capitalize upon our dissensions, no matter how small they may be. Therefore . . . and for the preservation of our way of life . . . let us stamp out selfishness, greed and short-sightedness. We have so much that is good . . . so much to treasure. Let us unite, therefore, in the protection of our stronghold and not dissipate it in petty dissensions.

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23-D

It's 6-4 The Iron Curtain Swallows Greece in 1949

By KEITH BUTLER

After an on-the-spot survey of the situation, this well-known British newspaperman in his second article for SATURDAY NIGHT says the United States must greatly increase its aid to Greece if that country is not to go the same way as China—and soon. The Greeks ask for enough men, arms and money to enable them to finish off the Communist guerillas. It might be better to be a bit extravagant, they say, than to lose everything.

Athens.

I'M putting the odds at 6-4 that the Iron Curtain will enfold Greece this year—UNLESS . . . . Unless the Americans, who have undertaken the responsibility of preserving Greece's independence, change their policy radically. Right now, Greece is going the same way as China.

The American Missions in Greece—the Aid, E.C.A. and Military Missions—tend to blame all weaknesses on the Greeks. Military Mission Commander, Lieutenant General James Van Fleet, counters all Greek requests for more arms for an increased Greek Army with the rebuke that it's the quality that must be augmented, and not the quantity. He perhaps overlooks the fact that increased strength and support would bring with it an improvement in Greek morale. The Greeks are still terrified that at any moment they might suffer the same fate as China and be left to resist Cominform pressure from both inside and outside the frontiers practically unaided.

Nobody, least of all the Greeks, pretends that the Greek government and army are perfect. But, they argue, it's the best they can do right now under very difficult circumstances and after eight years of war, occupation and guerilla terrorism and destruction. And they contend they are fighting for Western Democracy, here in these Greek mountains, against the aggression of Russian-Slav totalitarianism. From the general to the private, every Greek soldier — and civilian — will tell you this.

Why, then, is Greece in danger of succumbing to the Communist pressure?

In my last article (S.N., April 12), I explained that to the guerillas' fighting strength must be added all those Greeks who are giving undercover support to supplying food, supplies, information, etc., bringing the total organized rebel strength to around 150,000.

Government troops number 197,000 but these have to guard so many strategic points, bridges, rail communications, water and power supplies, besides guarding the civilian population, that in a straight battle they would probably have just enough superiority to gain a victory. However, it is not a question of a straight battle, the Greek terrain being what it is, and the guerillas can go on attacking at different points and then escaping into the mountains apparently indefinitely. There are just not enough Greek Army troops to tackle all the main guerilla groups simultaneously.

The Greeks ask for enough men, arms and money to be sure of finishing the job. Better risk being extravagant once, they say, than give aid in small doses, each of which is absorbed and disappears before it can make any appreciable difference to the problem. And that's what's happening now.

Any Compromise

At the present time the soldiers and their civilian relatives and friends see no practical gain from all the campaigns fought and won by the Greek Army last year at the cost of very high casualties. Another year of these indecisive victories will bring them to the point of accepting any compromise with the Communist "Provisional Democratic Government" rather than continue the terrible, costly struggle, in which, they are beginning to believe, the Western Democracies have let them down.

And a compromise with the Communists, in the postwar history of Eastern Europe, means simply the first and main step towards cominform domination.

There is another type of wastage for which the Greeks blame the Americans. The Gorgopotamos bridge is an example. This was a fine railway bridge carrying the main line between Athens and Salonika over a gorge. It was blown up during the occupation by British and Greek saboteurs to prevent the Germans sending supplies to Rommel via Greece. Many other bridges were blown up similarly during the occupation. Others were destroyed by the Germans and Italians as they withdrew. Some have been destroyed by the guerillas.

Greek labor, with American direction and money, has just repaired the Gorgopotamos Bridge . . . But lack of security in the area allows no trains to run on this line . . . and several score of troops are tied up in guarding it from being again blown up by the guerillas. American Aid and supervision have done a fine job in reconstructing Greek roads, ports and much of the railway network. But real reconstruction can only follow the defeat of the guerillas and the end of the threat to normal security.

In the recent guerilla raid on Naoussa every factory was destroyed as well as all public buildings, utilities and the hospital. Under present guerilla tactics, every Greek town runs this danger. It's useless to look for Greek economic recovery under these conditions, aggravated by crippling taxation, absurd interest rates on bank capital loans (32 per cent in practice) and steady inflation.

Unless real aid and support reaches Greece from the West this year, she will go the same way as China—and so will the "Med".

—*R.C.N. Photo*

NAVAL CHIEF in Newfoundland is Commodore V. S. Godfrey, of the R.C.N. His distinguished career included command of the "Prince Henry" which carried Canadian troops to the D-Day assault.

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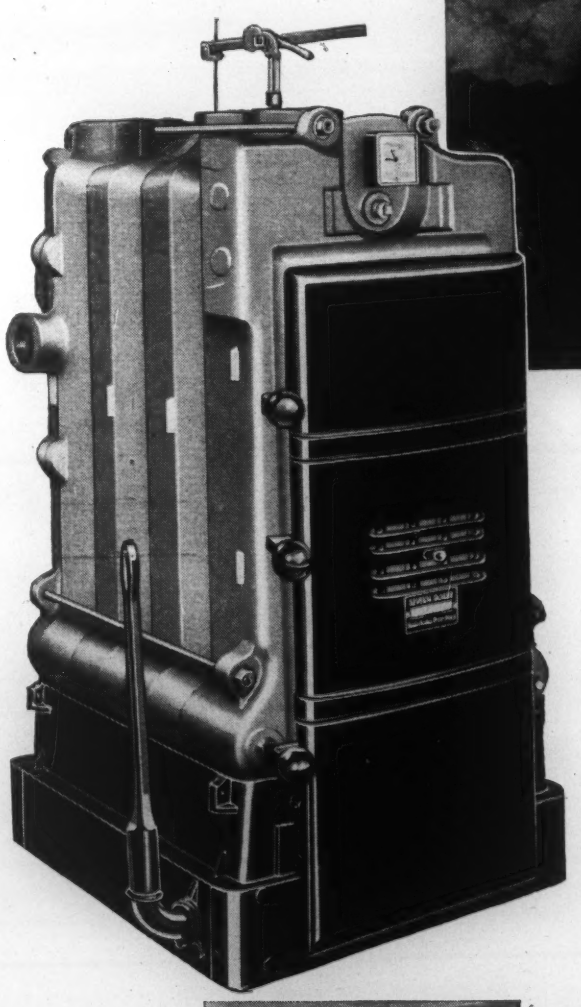

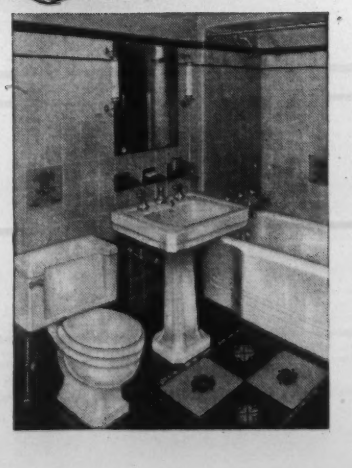

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SPORTING LIFE

Who's Going To Pay Cash To See When He Can See It At Home?

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE introduction of television to Canada, other than by export by air from across the border, will be greeted with somewhat mixed feelings. The feelings should be a lot more mixed than they are. For example, some newspapers devoted columns to needling the C.B.C. and the government about bringing in television. It was like a condemned murderer needling the warden about the absence of scaffolds on the premises.

These esoteric aspects of the advent of video will doubtless be discussed most exhaustively elsewhere in these pages. We're interested in what the sports world thinks, and is going to think, about the new gadget. A good beginning might be to glance across the aforementioned border, where television has been a more or less going concern for some time.

Take a look, say, at the Newark Bears or the Jersey City Giants, two baseball teams in the Class AAA International League. B.T. these two clubs in the Greater New York area did very nicely at the gate. Large numbers of fans showed up at the games. The turnstiles spun merrily.

Then all of a sudden they stopped spinning. Foul balls hit into the stands merely bounced about. The club owners scratched their heads. The boys were playing the same kind of ball, the weather remained clement, money was in good supply, crowds at the stadia of the big-league clubs in the area—the Yankees, the Dodgers, the Giants—showed no compensating increase. What was the matter?

The matter, of course, was the Yankees, the Dodgers, and the Giants. And television. The fans figured it this way: we'd rather attend a big-league game in person than watch it on a screen at home or in the corner gin-mill, but we'd rather watch big-leaguers on the screen than see minor-leaguers in the flesh.

That's the first step. People still seem to like the atmosphere and excitement of the actual game, so long as the game is the very best. But suppose your sport is football, and it rains on the day of the big game. Are the fans still going to prefer sitting in the stands and getting soaked to sitting on the chesterfield and getting sozzled?

It's a question, of course, whether the International League Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Royals will have to worry much about video competition from the American big-league outfits, whose scene of operations is a little remote. But it's a cinch that when the hockey Leafs or Canadiens are playing, and are televised, that amateur games across the country will draw little more than the players' immediate relatives.

It's a possibility, too, that weak teams in a league may go under from competition with strong squads in the same league. Suppose, last Fall, that Windsor Rockets had been playing Sarnia Imperials on the same Saturday that Toronto Argonauts met Ottawa Roughriders. (We know they're not in the same league, but it illustrates the point.)

Many more angles than this in the sports-television business have already arisen, and many more are going to arise, but this one of the stultifying effects on the second-rate club has been the most clear-cut. Ask them, down in Jersey City and in Newark, and they'll say it's very clear-cut indeed. So much so that either the big-league teams will stop being televised or the minor-leaguers will fold up and move elsewhere.

And that's no idle threat.

MISS CANADA IN CONTEST

Dominion's Entry a Beauty With Lots of Power

CANADIANS and Americans are rightly very proud of their three thousand miles of undefended border over which not a muzzle looms nor a bayonet glistens. One of the reasons why this border has managed to remain undefended is that there hasn't been a Harmsworth Trophy race since 1933. Sixteen glorious years of peace. (Sorry about the overuse of that word "glorious". We're thinking about those People's Democracies again.)

In the years immediately prior to 1933, during which the Harmsworth race *was* run, feeling on occasion neared the point of mobilization. Motorboat racers would apparently almost as soon argue as race, if not more so. One year there was considerable hard talk that the Americans, with more than one boat in the contest (each country is allowed three), had purposely lured the lone British entrant across the line ahead of the gun. They had every right to do this, of course, but it made fine fuel for bitter argument. Every year there was dark muttering about fouling, unfair driving, and various unclassified shennanigans.

At last reports, Canada is going to have an entrant in this year's race, Miss Canada IV, entered by the veteran E. A. Wilson, of Ingersoll, Ontario. And even the earliest reports showed that Canada was already competing in the Harmsworth Argumentative Stakes.

It seems that some rule changes had to be made to permit Canada's entry. For one, Canada had to be granted a somewhat belated independence; rules had previously stipulated that a dominion challenge had to come from Britain. Not so now.

The second rule change quickly aroused the ire of the American Gar Wood, whose ire after years of Harmsworth competition arouses very easily. Wood objected, and perhaps not without reason, to the fact that the Canadian entry will be U.S.-designed and U.K.-powered. He said that the resulting race can hardly be called one strictly between the United States and Canada. Wilson, on the other hand, argued logically enough that Canada was fresh out of engines of the requisite size, and that if there was to be a race the rule change would have to stick. Moreover, the boat will be Canadian-piloted.

Nobody is going to care much how the arguments come out, so long as the races take place as planned come late August or early September. A lot can happen between now and then, but if Miss Canada IV does go to the post she has an excellent chance of winning. The American record, held by the aforementioned Gar Wood, is 124.86 land miles per

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hour, and the world record, held by Sir Malcolm Campbell, 141.74. Some people think that M.C. IV will be capable of 150. She will be built in Wilson's factory at Ingersoll, and her controversial power plant will be a 2,500 horsepower Rolls Royce Griffon.

Another valuable addition to Miss Canada's equipment might be a good stop-watch, of whatever horsepower. These Americans are tricky.

•

GAMBLING UNSOCIALISTIC?

Britain's Seventh Largest, Betting Biz Is Probed

ACCORDING to reports, Britain's Labor government is going to have a look at the country's gambling business, through the all-seeing eyes of a Royal commission. The thing seems to have been instigated by a church committee which estimates the annual gambling turnover at £1,000,000,000 (even translating that into $4,020,000,000, it's still a fair piece of change) and which, incidentally, deplores the whole thing and calls it "a national epidemic."

It is not specified just what the commission is expected to find when it looks into gambling, or even just what it is looking for. Gambling as such isn't illegal in Britain, any more than it is in Canada. Considerably less, in fact. Their outlook on the business is merely tinged with hypocrisy; ours is deluged in it.

It is unfortunate that so much of gambling has to centre around sport. It shouldn't, because essentially, or ideally, there is no gamble about an athletic contest. The better man or team will win. The same can't be said about a pair of dice, because there is no "better" die, except in some circles.

Despite the temptation of all those millions of pounds, we don't recall a major sports-gambling scandal in Britain. In the States there have been lots of them and there have been a couple in Canada, made possible by the fact that betting is usually controlled here by characters whom it is the sheerest flattery to term "shady."

Chicanery on and about the race tracks has been pretty well stamped out, mainly because the government takes its cut of pari-mutuel profits and naturally wants to protect its investment. If all betting were legalized, with the government taking a slice off the top for "taxes" or whatever they want to call it, honesty might well rear its ugly head throughout the whole world of gambling.

If the thing were made respectable, and some sort of a licensing system set up, betting could be brought out of the back alleys and pried loose from its present close connection with various other types of criminal activity. To the average ingenuous soul, that seems a worthy aim.

But the reformers are by no means so ingenuous. In some miraculous way they find that a moral issue is involved. It's morally wrong to gamble. Well, a lot of folks can't see it that way, though they'll admit that it's often—even usually—unwise to gamble. The trouble is that human beings have a stubborn and innate inclination to be unwise, always have had, and always will have, and all the reformers in the world aren't going to alter the fact.

Anyway, let's see what comes out of the British probe.

•

RATING THE OLD-TIMERS

Novel System Tests Today's Against Yesteryear's

A SYSTEM has been worked out in the ingenious U.S. for rating race horses. Rating them, that is, not only against contemporary competition but against other famous horses of the past. The system is based on weights, themselves based on the beast's performances at an arbitrary distance.

For example, a comparison between last year's top nag, Citation, and the great Man o' War shows that Man o' War would have beaten Citation by seven lengths at a mile and a quarter.

Now obviously the protagonists of this gimmick feel that a horse runs at a certain speed no matter what the quality of the competition. In other words, that in an actual race between them Man o' War *would* beat Citation by seven lengths.

There may be some who will doubt this, who feel than any sporting performance except maybe weight-lifting must be judged directly against the kind of opposition faced. But let's ignore such iconoclasts and see if this new system can't be modified to fit other sports.

Track and field events? Here we run into a snag right off the bat, in that times and records set by men on their own feet, or throwing things with their own arms, have shown a steady and depressing improvement. In the 1896 Olympics, E. H. Flack took four minutes and 33 seconds to run 1500 meters; in 1936, J. E. Lovelock did it in three minutes and 48 seconds. You don't need a yardstick to figure that out. In 1896, they threw the discus 95 feet; in 1936, 166 feet, almost twice as far. On that basis, the old Greeks must have had to move their feet quick to keep from dropping the discus on their own big toes.

Nope, let's leave track and field out of this.

Boxing? This looks good. In 1892, one Harry Sharpe needed 77 rounds to knock out Frank Crosby. But in 1928, Al Foreman required only 11½ seconds to K.O. Ruby Levine. Now, by our system, how long would it take Foreman to put Sharpe on the canvas? 1/77th of 11½ seconds? No, that won't do, because it would have the end coming in approximately one-tenth of a second, and the count itself requires ten.

The system doesn't seem to work. Maybe we've selected the wrong sports. Certainly the field is wide open. A lot of arguments could be settled by unquestionable figures in black and white.

On the other hand, maybe we're taking an awful lot of the romance out of the game. Maybe you can't tell, by merely applying a sharpened pencil to a clean sheet of white paper, how Tom Longboat would have fared in London last summer, or what the odds ought to be on a Louis-Dempsey title scrap.

And maybe it's just as well.

ONE of the most appalling suggestions of recent years is currently being put forth in England. It is suggested that cricket bats should be made narrower, at least an inch narrower. The reasons advanced have a familiar ring. Someone is always suggesting that hockey goal-posts should be wider apart, to increase the scoring, and of course the rabbit baseball was introduced to increase the number of home-runs.

The narrow-bat adherents think that batters stay at bat for too long in modern cricket. A faster turnover of batsmen would speed up the game, they claim.

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THE WORLD TODAY

They Cry Peace But Throw Stones; Soviets Disrupt The U.N.

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

United Nations, Flushing

I WAS strongly tempted to stay on in Washington, where there is any amount of talk, certainly, but where much is being done, and pass up the United Nations, which has become all talk and no action. But in foreign affairs, as in any other kind, it is vital to visit the scene and get the feel of things from time to time.

As luck would have it, I arrived at the U.N. in time to hear a tremendous discussion of *why* it can only talk and not act, because of the veto; and to witness the expected Soviet attack against the Atlantic Pact. This brought forcibly to mind the simple remark of the Icelandic foreign minister, about the Communists who attacked his parliament while it was discussing the North Atlantic Treaty: "They cried peace, while they threw stones."

Let me make myself clear. I count myself among the supporters of the true objectives of the U.N., and when I say that it has become little more than a debating society, I still agree with John Foster Dulles that an international debating society is a useful and necessary thing to maintain.

The U.N. Today

But that is a long way from what we hoped from the U.N. Here is how Sir Carl Berendsen, the doughty New Zealander who sounds like Churchill and ranks with Spaak and Evatt as one of the great workers within the U.N., put it to the Assembly the other day. "I would give my right hand for the success of this organization, limited as it is today to nothing more than a talking shop. There is nothing reprehensible about a talking shop. In fact, it is unbelievably good that we should have a table around which the nations of the world can gather and discuss their common interests."

"And there is no limit to what this body, even in its present form, can achieve in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian matters. . . All these things are good. But they are not good enough. If we cannot preserve the peace of the world, all these go for naught."

It is this question of preserving world peace which the U.N. has not been able to solve, due to the veto, which Berendsen called "that blot on our Charter" and which the Argentine delegate, a medical man, termed "a cancer eating into the body of the U.N.," but which Gromyko insisted was the "foundation and the pillars, the very strength of the U.N."

It is because, as Berendsen said, "we made for ourselves at San Francisco a veto on the elimination of the veto, a veto on the limitation of the veto, and we all know there is nothing whatsoever we can do about it," that the U.N. has been reduced *on the political side* to mere talk. Not a single leading world figure finds it worth his while to spend six weeks of his time at this session.

If frustration was more evident than ever, I found, however, a subtle change in the attitude of the members. This was revealed during the long and furious attack by the Soviet and satellite delegates against the Atlantic Pact, which sprang from the futility to which the Soviet use of the veto had reduced the peace-keeping function of the U.N.

The non-Soviet majority, who were included in one way or another in Gromyko's slanderous assault against the "Anglo-American bloc," no longer feared, as they did when Molotov made much the same accusations two and a half years ago, and Vishinsky a year and a half ago, that after the blast had been fired the Soviet bloc would gather up its papers, form ranks and march out of the U.N.

And if they no longer feared this, neither could they hope for such relief from abuse and obstruction. For at the end of his speech Gromyko declared that the Soviet Union would continue to uphold the principles of the U.N.—which in his language means it will stay in the U.N.; will defend the interests of the peoples—which means it will maintain the veto to defend the interests of the "people's democracies" of the Soviet bloc; and will continue to expose the war-mongers—which means it will use the U.N. as a platform for Communist propaganda.

—United Nations Photo

HARRIED by the East-West split, Assembly President Herbert Evatt of Australia, long a leading champion of U.N., is finishing out a stormy, frustrating session at Flushing Meadow.

The confidence which the West has gained during the past year from the economic recovery, political stabilization and military security gained through the Marshall Plan, Western Union, the Berlin airlift and the Atlantic Pact, was displayed in the vigor of the replies to the Soviet barrage. Never before in my experience did a Soviet attack in the U.N. have so little unnerving effect, or did the West reply so bluntly, while never descending to the Soviet level.

DEBATE ON THE PACT

Atlantic Pact Bitterly Attacked And Strongly Defended

HERE is the substance of the attack on the Atlantic Pact, and the Western reply. Gromyko said that the establishment of the so-called Western Union first revealed the Anglo-American policy of building blocs directed against the Soviet Union. Warren Austin answered for the United States that it was the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia, coming on the heels of a series of acts of territorial aggrandizement, which gave the Western European nations reasons to fear for their safety and to join together in defence.

Gromyko declared that the North Atlantic Pact was entirely different from the system of treaties between Russia and the "countries of the people's democracy." These treaties were directed against a renewal of German aggression, while the Atlantic Treaty was a closed bloc directed against the country which "bore the main brunt of the war against Hitlerite Germany."

Austin answered by reminding the Russian that the United States had offered the Kremlin in 1946 a forty-year guarantee pact against future German or Japanese aggression, only to be turned down. As for the aims of the Soviet bloc treaties, its signatories publicly avowed their intention of spreading Communist revolution throughout the world and suppressing the ideals of liberty and democracy.

"Rattling" A-Bomb

The Soviet delegate asserted that the Americans were engaged in an intense armaments race and rattling the atomic bomb more and more frequently. The answer to that was that it was the United States which disarmed precipitately after the war, and offered to place her vast atomic energy plants under international control.

(It is true, however, that Truman had made an unnecessary remark the week before about using the atomic bomb again if he had to. And while Gromyko spoke a Congressman was making a chauvinistic statement in Washington about using the bomb to win a victory in three weeks if war came, which the American press had widely deplored but of which much was heard in the U.N. the following day.)

The aggressive aims of the Atlantic Pact had been clearly shown, said Gromyko, in the setting up of bases in countries bordering on the Soviet Union, such as Norway (and here, undoubtedly, we are getting beyond Marxist propaganda to deep-rooted Russian suspicion). How would the United States feel if a distant great power were to set up bases in Mexico?

Hector McNeil, the able and appealing young Scot who leads the British delegation, picked up that one. There is no parallel between these situations, he said. The Mexicans know what is happening across the border in the United States. The

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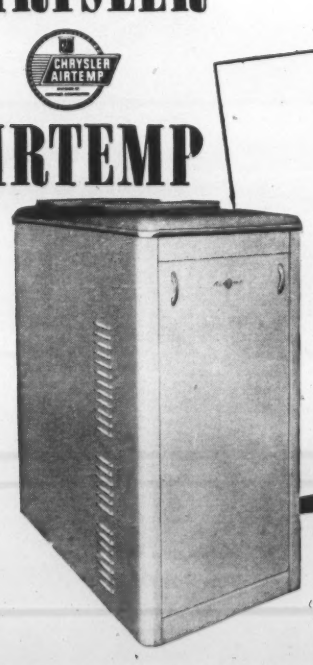

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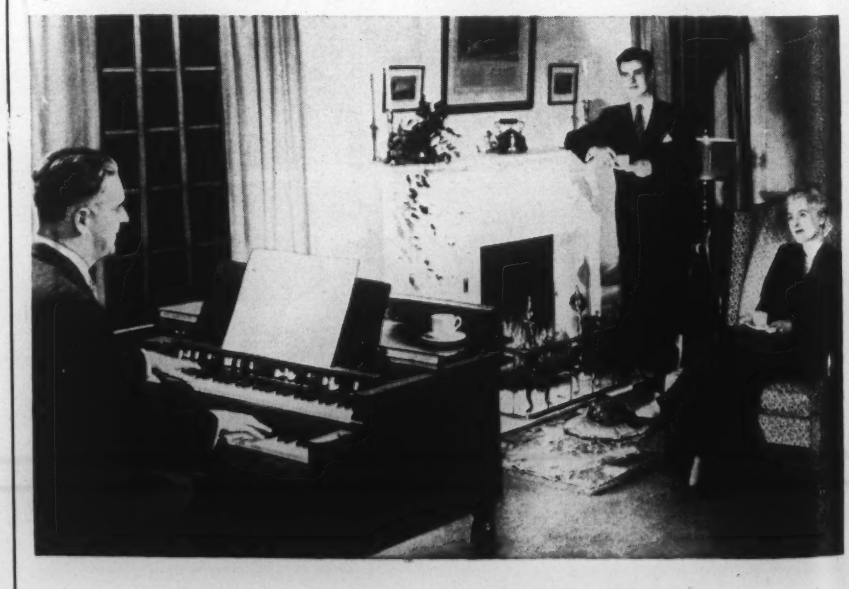

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RESPECTED as a leader in the movement for European unity since 1919, Count Carlo Sforza, Foreign Minister of Italy will make a strong appeal to the U.N. for trusteeship by Italy over her lost colonies.

Norwegians know nothing of what is happening across their border, in the Soviet Union. "I have pleaded in desperate friendliness with representatives of the Soviet Union that it is by their policy of shutting out correspondents, of restricting the movements of diplomats, concealing statistics, and denying reciprocal rights for the flight of civil aircraft across the territory of the Soviet Union, that they promote suspicion and create anxiety." Besides, the Pact does not provide for bases in Norway, and "no one has attempted to show what possible advantage the Norwegians could hope for in lending themselves to such a design."

Undoubtedly McNeil's most effective rejoinder was against Gromyko's Marxist interpretation that there could not possibly be anything "like-minded," as the Westerners assert, among the peoples joined by the Pact. It would be absurd, Gromyko said, to claim that there could be anything like-minded between the heads of great American trusts and their workers, or between British landlords and British miners or dockers. "It has long been a well-known fact that people in palaces think differently from those in huts."

McNeil's Irony

With delightful irony McNeil asked Gromyko how, except from reading the free press of the Western nations —from which McNeil promised to produce fifty clippings in favor of the Pact for every one Gromyko had quoted against it—the Soviet representative knew what was going on in the minds of the people who dwell in huts? "He and his colleagues live in a luxurious and well-walled estate on Long Island and in a similarly well-appointed and well-guarded residence on Park Avenue."

"I plead with Mr. Gromyko to escape from these well-walled fastnesses and go to a delicatessen, to a drugstore, on a bus or in the subway . . . and listen to what normal, hard-headed and well-intentioned people have to say about the situation from which the Atlantic Pact has grown."

I think that an even better answer to the Marxist misconception behind the slur on the "like-mindedness" of the partners to the Pact would have been a reminder that in Britain the workers were the rulers, while the U.S. government which had negotiated the Pact had lately won re-election in a campaign directed against Wall Street and the "big interests."

In the same way, the answer to the endlessly repeated accusation that the United States aims to secure capitalist domination of her pact partners is that she is giving Marshall Plan aid to, and hence strengthening, Socialist regimes in Britain, Belgium, Denmark and Norway. As for suppressing the aspirations of colonial peoples and aiding the Dutch against the Indonesians, every diplomat in Washington knows that Acheson and several other Western foreign ministers worked hard last week to impress on Mr. Stikker the necessity for coming to a settlement with the Indonesian Republic.

McNeil was as sharp in rebutting the Soviet assertion that the ruling circles in the United States and Britain had joined with Hitler in isolating the Soviet Union and encouraging Germany to attack her, as Berendsen had been in refuting the slander that only countries which hadn't fought in the war criticized the veto. Admitting that a previous British government had made grave mistakes in foreign policy, McNeil asked if any single act by any government had made war more certain than the Soviet treaty with Hitler in August 1939?

"Whatever the faults of any United Kingdom government, they never contemplated—much less entered into—a compact with a Hitlerite devil to share the spoils of aggression, to provide supplies for aggression; they never entered into a compact to let loose a hell in Europe that eventually, to the sorrow of us all, overspilled into the Soviet Union. . . But there is no merit in these recriminations, and I dislike making them."

Is this becoming tiresome? Believe me, I was weary of it after an hour and a quarter from Gromyko, two hours from the Pole, and about an hour each from the Czech, Ukrainian and White Russian puppets. The Yugoslav alone, while taking the Soviet line, was slightly milder and briefer.

Before this parade was over the Assembly keenly appreciated McNeil's taunt, in answer to the reiterated Soviet claim that the veto was necessary to protect them from the "automatic" majority of the Anglo-American block. Everyone in this Assembly, said the Briton, has seen the countries of South America dispute with the United States, just as everyone has heard the countries of the British Commonwealth disagree pointedly and violently with Britain.

Do Soviets Believe It?

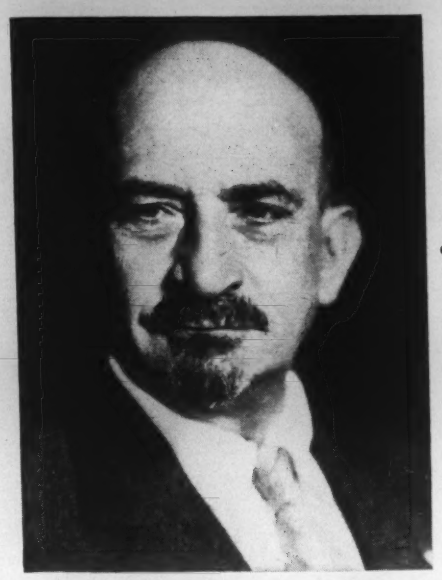
"When we see Poland, the *new* Poland; Czechoslovakia, the *new* Czechoslovakia; the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, come to this rostrum and denounce the point of view of the Soviet Union and warn her that they are going to vote against it, then we will believe that they entered freely into their treaties which form the Soviet bloc. Mr. Gromyko may whip up his colleagues to come to the rostrum and say that they did, but that device will persuade no one, not even the speakers."

One was left with the questions of how much their own argument the Soviets really believe, and how much effect our replies had in shaking this belief. One of the most penetrating students of Soviet Russia I have ever talked with insisted that the Soviet's never believe a word you say, but judge only by what you do, interpreted through a Marxist filter.

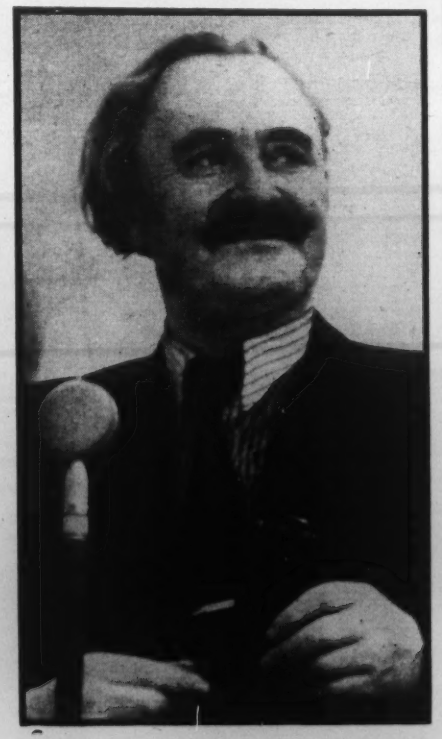
And the Soviets themselves, in their their handbook on diplomacy, lay down that the words of a diplomat bear no relation to the actions of his government. As McNeil quoted from this book, "the idea of disarmament, and pacifist propaganda in the broadest sense, are to be exploited for one's own purposes."

Certainly Gromyko confirmed these maxims in his final, bitter rebuttal. The purpose of the United States representatives at the General Assembly, he said, was to conceal the true motives of the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty behind pompous and thoroughly hypocritical phrases about peace and security.

Perhaps the best summing-up would be to say that the Soviets don't care at all if our arguments *are* true, if these arguments don't serve the Soviet purpose. Anything we say which does serve their purpose, they are quick enough to seize upon.



DISAPPOINTMENT faced President Chaim Weizmann on his arrival in New York, when Israel's admission to the U.N. was deferred to consider the status of Jerusalem and the return of the Arab refugees.



RELIEVED of his duties for a "rest" in Russia, the shift of Bulgaria's dictator and former Comintern secretary Georgi Dimitrov appears as the latest move against satellite leaders considered too nationalist in Moscow.

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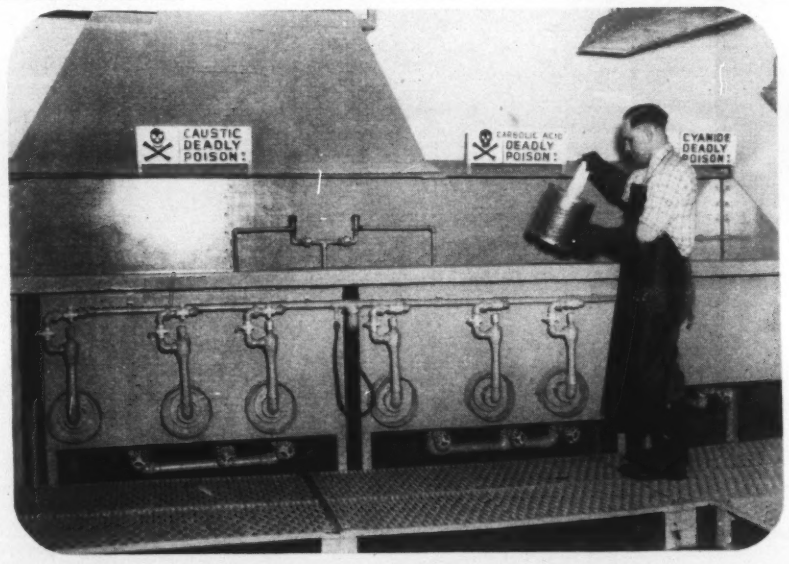

A gas-heated, multiple compartment immersion tank used by Northern Electric Co., Ltd., for stripping old finishes, grease, etc., from telephones during reconditioning.

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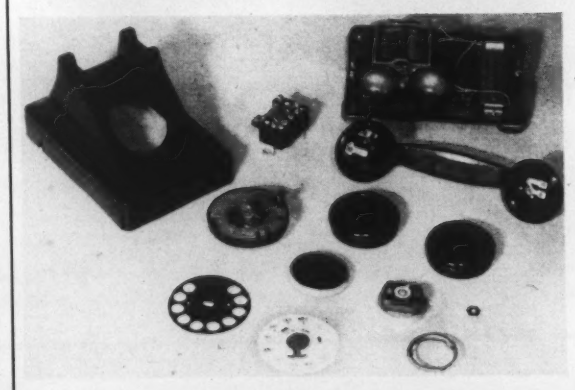

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Drama Festival Should Educate, Not Just Show Best Plays

I SHOULD like to make some observations regarding the selection of productions to appear in the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival. My remarks do not apply to this year's contest; presumably, all regional groups participated in the decision to present in Toronto's "Royal Alex" only the best plays, irrespective of region of origin.

It would seem that the directors of the Festival should re-examine the purpose for which it was organized. If the object is to arrange in order of merit the finest productions of the Canadian theatre, then the current method of selection should be followed: for only in this way can there be avoided the possibility of giving second or third place in the finals to entries which although prize stock in their own regional championships, are not as good as some eliminated from the finals in other regions.

However if the Festival has any educative purpose, if it claims to raise the standards of dramatic effort in the nation as a whole, then it must provide the opportunity for the leaders in drama in all regions to see the good productions of other parts of the country and to measure their efforts with those elsewhere.

If this is the function of the Festival, an effort should be made to offer for first prize, in addition to a trophy, the financial backing necessary for sponsoring the winning players in a trans-Canada tour to take in as well as provincial capitals and other cities, all the small communities whose participation in the Regional Festivals makes the finals possible but who have never been chosen to represent their district because they've never seen a play but the one they produce themselves.

Regina, Sask. ELEANOR EWING

LP Peal

I DIDN'T hear Mr. Doneleyko's speech on the radio but I found your editorial on it very interesting. I, too, would denounce E. R. P. and the Atlantic Pact, and think the progressive movement of the people is on the march. And I gather that you think the hundreds and thousands and perhaps millions of people in the world who believe with me are really Communists.

It's not difficult to find anti-Communists who believe that the little people all over the world are on the march. I would say that most Socialists believe that, for example Bertrand Russell, who is certainly anti-Communistic enough.

And it's easy to find people, even in your own camp, who criticize the Atlantic Pact. Foster Dulles' statement that the Soviet government doesn't contemplate the use of war, but would use its army if leaders felt their homeland was threatened, is now famous. What a giveaway that was! Dorothy Thompson doubted whether it was politically sound to ratify the split of Europe into two armed camps.

Vancouver, B.C. G. A. MORGAN.

Li Li-san and Mao

I HAVE been following with interest Willson Woodside's series of articles on current developments in China. In his article "Soviets May Spur Mao to Titoism by Witholding Manchuria," (S.N., Feb. 22), Mr. Woodside has slipped up on a point of fact which seriously prejudices his whole thesis. The point in question concerns the life and activities of Li Li-san, the political boss of the Chinese Communist party in Manchuria. It is well known that Li Li-san was always very much farther left in his political views than was Mao Tse-tung.

What is less well known, is the story of Li's activities after his return to Moscow. Most correspondents thought that when Li suddenly appeared in Manchuria in 1945, that he had come in with the Red Army from Russia.

In actual fact Li Li-san unobtrusively *returned to China in 1935* and from that date until 1945 was in the *Yenan* area working along with Mao Tse-tung. In 1945 Li was sent *from Yenan to Manchuria (by Mao)* to begin the organization of the Manchurian peoples.

ALBERT ARTHUR DORLAND

Ithaca, N.Y.

Hydro and Rail

IN S.N., March 29 you carry an editorial "Railways in 1948." It would be very interesting to many of our 800 Saskatchewan members to read your suggestions as to where the railway rates should be increased to obtain the additional money to pay the deserving shareholders.

When our suggested "Freight Formula" was presented to the Canadian Manufacturers the middle of February we expected to get back some criticisms, particularly with reference to the figures used or the impracticability of the plan.

We believe our presentation draws attention to three important phases, namely:

1—Shows the unfairness of Percentage Increases.
2—Gives information regarding the Point of Diminishing Returns.
3—Indicates the amount of Canada's Motor Vehicle Freight Bill.

It is our understanding that in the case of power distribution, increases or decreases, are usually at so much per K.W.H. right across the board and not on a percentage basis. It occurs to us they have capital costs, maintenance, depreciation, replacements, wages, etc., and responsibilities to the public somewhat comparable to railways.

JOHN PINCH,
General Manager,
Sask. Motor Dealers' Assoc.

Regina, Saskatchewan.

Prairie Concert

RE THE account of the recent visit of groups of professional musicians to various schools in Toronto where they gave symphony concerts to the students (S.N., Feb. 8), there was a similar experiment made some sixteen years ago in a small spot in central Saskatchewan.

In a Roman Catholic Seminary in Munster, about one hundred miles east of Saskatoon, one of the Fathers, an accomplished and enthusiastic musician, had formed an orchestra among his students, but he wanted music for more than those few. There were music-hungry farm families in the district, and he wished them to know more about it. So he and the brothers converted a barn on their property into a concert hall, and on Sunday afternoons in July and August they did just what was done in Toronto, only the boys and girls had to go to the orchestra.

MILLICENT BRIDGETT

Dauphin, Manitoba.

Veteran Law Students

RE THE problem at Osgoode Hall (S.N., Feb. 8), may I bring several things to your attention, some things which have received little consideration. Fifty per cent of the students were purposely failed at the end of their first year. These students were almost all veterans. It ends the hopes and training of these students as D.V.A. ceases to give them benefits. Any business or institution which has a fifty per cent failure is bankrupt.

Several of these students went immediately to Dalhousie, University of Manitoba and University of British Columbia and were accepted.

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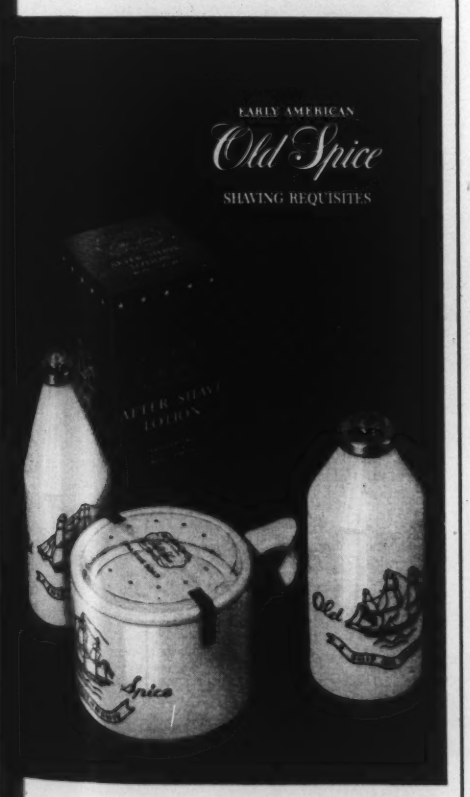

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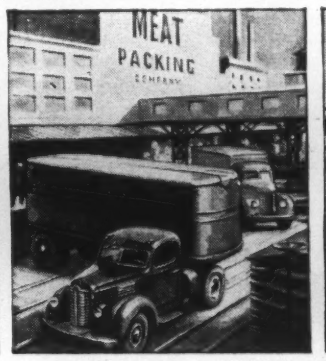

2. Look at your meat fleet!

It's headed for the stockyards, for the butchers, for the tables of Canada! That meat has come a long way, and has a long way to go, before you enjoy it. But you will enjoy it . . . because a mighty fleet of haulers is working on that job, for you.

And many, many of those trucks are International Trucks designed, engineered and built for this particular job. Perhaps one brought the meat you're serving tonight!

3. Look how your canning is coming!

Count the cans on your shelves, multiply by 2,525,000 Canadian families, and you have a rough idea of the size of the job the canning industry is doing.

Yes, and when you push your next grocery cart remember this: many of the cans you're wheeling were wheeled to you via a gigantic network of trucking systems. Again, a big share of those trucks are Internationals — specialized trucks for specialized jobs.

4. So think how many meals-an-hour trucks like this must travel!

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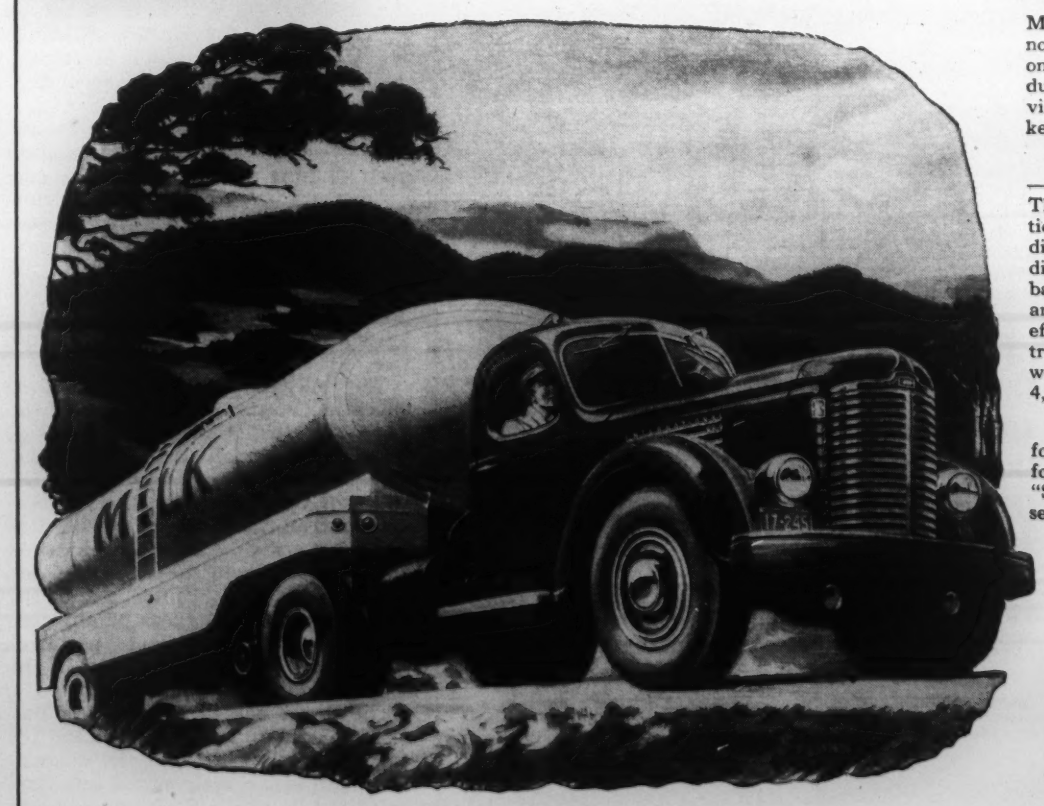

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Ottawan Picked to Overhaul Lion of Judah's Schools

By JOHN YOCOM

The Emperor of Ethiopia is speeding up the development of his country by bringing in foreign advisers. For his Deputy Director General of Education he has picked Frank G. Patten of Ottawa who leaves for Addis Ababa next month.

HAILE SELASSIE, the 57-year-old Lion of Judah and Emperor of Ethiopia, has been busy reconstructing himself and his country. Last fall he had a top-bracket New York tailor air-express him a sartorial kit — five business suits, two top-coats, three dinner suits, three sports jackets and five pairs of slacks.

Wardrobe taken care of, the man who shares with Neville Chamberlain history's umbrella department got busy on his airforce. He bought 16 Swedish surplus light bombers, as well as stepping up the civilian air service.

Meanwhile he had been taking long hard looks at his educational system. The Emperor himself was the Minister of Education but for the badly needed organization job he wanted an expert. Last month he picked a Canadian educationist, 46-year-old Frank G. Patten, the efficient secretary-treasurer and business administrator of the Ottawa Collegiate Board. For two years Patten will be Haile's Deputy Director General of Education and will be directly responsible to him as he overhauls the school system of the ancient land of the Queen of Sheba.

"The Emperor is trying to make up for lost time," Frank Patten told us last week. "He is bringing in foreign advisers to speed up development of the country. About 70 per cent of the Ethiopians with high school education or better were killed off when the Italians invaded the country."

Fine Work by Canadian

How did Frank Patten catch the eye of the Lion of Judah? It seems that a Canadian delegate to the U.N. E.S.C.O. conference in Lebanon last December dropped down to Addis Ababa afterwards. He was interested in the fine educational work that another Canadian—Dr. R. N. Thompson, a member of the Sudan Interior Mission—had been doing for Ethiopian schools. The U.N.E.S.C.O. delegate found that the Emperor was interested in a Canadian for the Deputy Director General job. Wheels started to spin and six weeks ago a tentative offer came to Patten.

The Ottawa educator saw in it a challenge of a lifetime. He secured a leave of absence from his capital city post, filled in the contract and sent it off to the Ethiopian Legation in Washington for completion.

The Lion of Judah had already been sold on Canadians as educators. Dr. Thompson went to Ethiopia about 1942 and was later given permission by his employers to teach in a secondary school, the Haile Selassie I School, near Addis Ababa. It was one of the Emperor's show items—in a country that possesses few show items. Haile often visited the school, became a friend of Thompson and finally made him principal. From then on, Thompson became the adviser in Haile's reconstruction program. But Dr. Thompson now wishes to return to his mission work.

Frank G. Patten, business administrator and secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Collegiate Board, will leave soon for Ethiopia, where he will be directly responsible to Emperor Haile Selassie in the organization and administration of his school system. Mrs. Patten, Peter, 13, and Donald, 9, will also make the trip. →

"I think that Dr. Thompson also feels that the Emperor will be much better served by one who has no marked religious affiliations," says Frank Patten. "It is just possible that the Coptic Church, which is very powerful, would be much better pleased if the Emperor were not tied too closely to any religious denominations."

Patten will find Canadian personnel, picked by Thompson, already playing a role in Ethiopian education as teachers, principals and heads of teacher-training programs.

There are political factors, too, in Haile's high regard for this Dominion. "Canada being a small nation is not suspected of having imperialistic ambitions, as are Ethiopia's neighbors," Frank Patten told us, "and as, I suppose, are the Americans who are there trying to develop an oil industry."

Complete Roster

Patten's duties will be entirely executive and the duty roster is a complete one. He will be directly responsible to the "Conquering Lion and Light of the World" for the full administration, in all schools, of teaching personnel—Ethiopian and foreign, all curricular planning and implementation and all inspector services. His work will also include the engagement and maintenance of foreign teaching staffs, the administration of a foreign study program for all Ethiopian students, and relations of the Ministry with all foreign missions and cultural organizations in the country. He will have to set up a Head Office for Haile's Ministry. The University of London Matriculation is a focal point for the secondary school courses.

As Frank Patten sees it, the overall job for some years will be reconciling such a highly centralized form of education and government with democratic ideals—how to get the educated folk and potential leaders back into their home communities to raise the level. All this in a country that has no industry as we know it and where agricultural standards are very primitive.

The 46-year-old, Brantford-born educationist went to Ottawa from York Memorial Collegiate in 1933 as an assistant high school principal, then became a principal, and for the past ten years has been the business administrator. He is experienced in various lines of Canadian education but he is going to the Ethiopian job "without too many convictions of the rightness and wrongness of any particular type of educational pattern." There are too many angles in the Lion of Judah's set-up for that.

The first week in May, Frank Patten, his wife and two boys (9 and 13) will be on their way to the country Mussolini rapaciously seized and then regretted he had. Their sojourn will certainly make things better for the natives. It will also help some Canadians, including an amateur archaeologist in Hamilton who wants Patten to send him a complete collection of Ethiopian minerals, and a Toronto man who wants him to pick up a sum owing him by a government official in Ethiopia.

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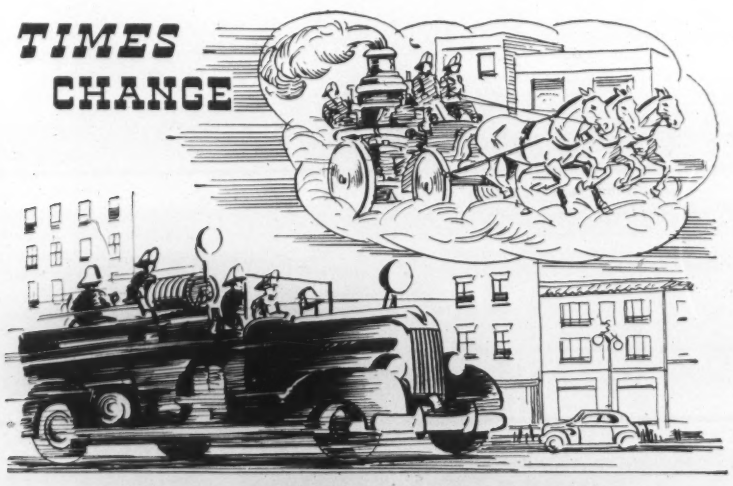

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ART and ARTISTS

Photo-Inferiority

By REX FROST, A.R.P.S.

INTERNATIONAL Salons of Photography in Canada have long been dominated by Americans.

In the most recent exhibitions hung at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, London, Ont., Port Colborne, Montreal and Toronto, an average sixty-four per cent of all prints were of U.S. origin. Canadians showed seventeen per cent of the total. The rest of the world contributed nineteen per cent.

Montreal Salon had the highest number of American prints, seventy one per cent. Toronto had a relatively low fifty per cent.

The largest showing of Canadian prints was seen in Toronto, twenty-nine per cent. Vancouver and Winnipeg each exhibited twenty per cent. Port Colborne had the lowest, nine per cent.

Some indication of return to more normal conditions has been reflected by the increasing number of entries from overseas countries, which during the past year are reported by most Salon secretaries to be the most substantial since before the war.

Port Colborne made a conspicuous showing of foreign prints from nineteen countries, representing twenty per cent of the exhibit. Toronto with a similar twenty per cent exhibited the photographic artistry of fourteen nations of the five continents.

Two Major Trends

Recent Salons reveal two major trends in subject matter. There are fewer designs of futuristic styling than formerly. Practically no abstracts have been accepted. Those shown attract attention for their technical competence, rather than emotional quality.

Of late, there are more pictures whose subject matter is in religious motif. While this is no unusual characteristic so far as Latin countries are concerned, the trend now seems to have become more universal.

The past year's Salons reveal, by and large, that photographers both in Canada and abroad are taking a more serious view of their craftsmanship, and by advanced processes, are in pursuit of the manual flexibilities of interpretation enjoyed by artists of brush and pen.

How well the country-wide International Salons have stimulated the progress of photography in the Dominion is illustrated by the knowledge that 56 living Canadians now have been honored with the Associate or Fellowship award of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Significantly 42 of these, domiciled in every province from Quebec to British Columbia, have earned this recognition of their merit since 1940.

Canadian photographers should discard that inferiority complex which has largely resulted from the numerical predominance of American prints in Dominion Salons.

During the 1948-49 Salon season to date Americans exhibited 987 prints; Canadians 261, in the seven centres mentioned. The per capita showing by Canadians of prints of Salon quality was therefore nearly three times greater than that of the U.S.A.

• •

CROSS NO BRIDGES

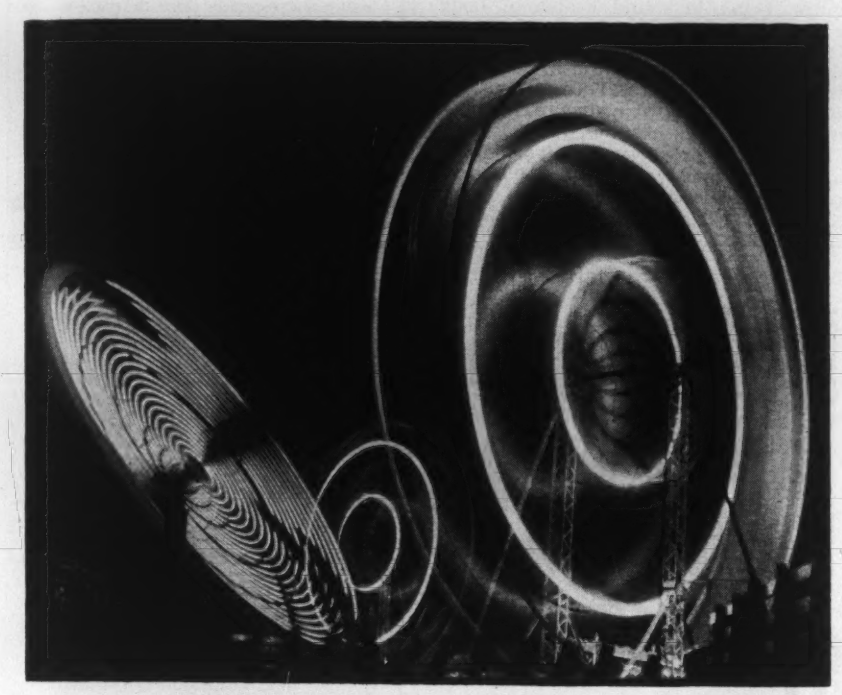
I have known worry
Fly like a cloud
Wind-driven, while I
Happy, laughed loud.

I have seen anger
Fail at its height;
Like as a full rose
'Neath the sun's might.

I have heard folly
To wisdom turned,
Seen the gold glitter
As the dross burned.

Henceforth I give fate
Every chance—
I'll cross no bridges
Far in advance.

GERTRUDE A. BROWN



"Carnival," one of the few abstracts, shown by Frank Heller.

"De Profundis," an imaginative religious concept shown by Francisco Aszmann, of Rio de Janeiro, at Toronto's 37th International Salon.

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Among Unusual Canadians He Is Near The Top

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

The 100th anniversary of the death of "Tiger" Dunlop, a doctor-writer-pioneer, recalls highlights of one of the most colorful careers in Canadian history. His life was filled with events that called for superabundant energy. Not the least unusual feature of the "Tiger's" life was his will which is reprinted below.

ON a winter day one hundred years ago, after the first snows had fallen, all work was suspended in the town of Goderich, while its citizens paid their last respects to Dr. William Dunlop, one of the most remarkable characters whom Scotland ever sent to Canada. His name is now unknown outside the county of Huron, where traditions of his work as a pioneer and of his eccentricities still survive, but he was a notable figure in his day and generation, and he enjoyed fame and popularity on both sides of the Atlantic.

When he was born near Glasgow in Scotland in 1792, he inherited a very distinguished ancestry. His father, who had eleven children by two marriages, was a Glasgow merchant, but he could trace his descent to the Dunlops of that ilk, a very ancient family of landed gentry. His immediate forbears included a principal and a professor of Greek at Glasgow University. At that seat of learning William Dunlop obtained his medical degree. He secured in 1813, in his twenty-first year, a commission as an army surgeon and was immediately ordered to Canada to serve with the 88th regiment. He took part in the battle of Chrysler's Farm in 1814 and also in the later fighting in the Niagara peninsula, where he had charge of a hospital.

In later life he told the story of his first experiences in Canada in a little book called "Personal Recollections of the War of 1812-1814" and in it he had the bad taste to describe Toronto as a "dirty, straggling village containing about sixty houses."

Missed Battle of Waterloo

Recalled to Britain in 1814, he just missed, to his lifelong regret, the Battle of Waterloo. He spent eighteen months "greatly to his unsatisfaction" in England before his regiment was sent to India, where besides performing his medical duties, he edited a newspaper, hunted and lived convivially. By ridding an island in the Ganges of man-eating tigers, he earned the nickname of "Tiger," which stuck to him all his life. He was a red-haired giant of a man but bouts of jungle fever incapacitated him for his duties and he returned to Britain on half-pay.

Settling down first in Edinburgh, he lectured on medical jurisprudence, contributed articles on Indian life and other subjects to *Blackwood's Magazine* and became a crony of the leading literary lights of the Scottish capital. Then, migrating southward to London, he edited in turn a morning paper called the *British Press* and a Sunday paper called the *Telegraph*, published an edition of Buck's *"Medical Jurisprudence,"* an American book, managed a salt works in Cheshire and was an executive official of brick and iron companies.

But all his versatility did not yield him a competence and so in 1826, after his friend, John Galt, the Scottish novelist, had become manager of the Canada Company, organized to acquire land in Upper Canada and settle British immigrants on it, he accepted gladly Galt's invitation to join its staff. Given the impressive title of "Warden of the Forests," he sailed with Galt for Canada.

Colonizing Pioneer

For a dozen years he did valuable work as a colonizing pioneer, locating settlers on their holdings and supervising the construction of roads. He was a companion of Galt, when the latter founded Guelph in 1827, and he himself founded Goderich, which he chose as company headquarters. When he was joined by his eldest brother, Capt. Robert Graham Dunlop, who had served with distinction in the British Navy, they built for themselves on a slope above the town of Goderich a commodious house. This establishment they christened Gairbraid after an ancestral home in Scotland.

At that time there were settled in and around Goderich a substantial contingent of upper-class emigrés of good education from Britain and other European countries and they were wont to foregather at Gairbraid for merry evenings, during which liquor flowed freely and the generous hospitality of the Dunlops was flavored with high converse on literature and politics.

But the brothers' accounts of their primitive methods of housekeeping moved their sisters in Scotland to send out a good-looking Highland lass called Louisa McColl to take charge of their establishment. She had been a dairywoman in Scotland, but her competence as a housekeeper was soon appreciated by her new masters. Her conduct was beyond reproach, but, when the malicious gossip of the local Mrs. Grundies about her relations with the two bachelors reached the ears of Dr. Dunlop, he straightway informed his brother that if they wanted to keep the services of Louisa, one of them must marry her.

Averse to losing his own freedom, he persuaded his brother to decide the matter by three tosses of a penny, the loser to go to the altar with Louisa. Then he contrived by the unfair use of a penny with two heads to make the unsuspecting Captain the selected candidate for matrimony. When Louisa proved quite willing to become the wife of a well-born naval officer, the "Tiger" had his negro butler, "Black Jimmy," read the marriage ceremony and receive the responses. However, on Louisa's insistence the union was later given regularity by an ordained clergyman. She made Capt. Dunlop an excellent wife and was quite content that the "Tiger," although his careless ways and convivial habits often aroused her wrath, should remain at Gairbraid.

In 1835 Captain Dunlop, standing as a Tory with the backing of the Canada Company, was elected as the first member for Huron County in the legislature of Upper Canada but when he died in 1841, the "Tiger," who had meanwhile resigned from the company's service through disapproval of its policies, stood as the nominee of the anti-company faction in the county. A Homeric battle in the by-election resulted in the candidate of the Company, Captain Strachan, a son of the redoubtable Bishop of Toronto, being declared returned by 159 to 149. But, as the result of a petition by the "Tiger" which alleged frauds and malpractices in the election, he was unseated and Dunlop became member for Huron. As a politician, he took, without shedding his stout Toryism, a very independent line; his honesty, his wit and his eccentricities made him an outstanding character in the legislature.

His Will a Curiosity

In the year following his election Dr. Dunlop, M.L.A., made the will that is perhaps his chief title to fame. This remarkable curiosity in testamentary literature ran as follows:

In the name of God. Amen.

I, William Dunlop, of Gairbraid, in the Township of Colborne, County and District of Huron, Western Canada, Esquire, being in sound health of body and my mind just as usual (which my friends who flatter me, say is no great shakes at the best of times) do make this my last Will and Testament, as follows, revoking, of course, all former wills:

I leave the property of Gairbraid and all other landed property I may die possessed of to my sisters Helen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop: to the former because she is married to a minister whom (God help him) she henpecks: to the latter because she is married to nobody nor is she likely to be for she is an old maid and not market-rife. And also I leave to them and their heirs my share of the stock and implements on the farm, provided always that the enclosure round my brother's grave be reserved and, if either should die without issue, then the other to inherit the whole.

I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned.

I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John as the representative of the family. I would have left it to old John himself, but he would melt it down to make temperance medals and that would be sacrilege. However, I leave my big horn snuff-

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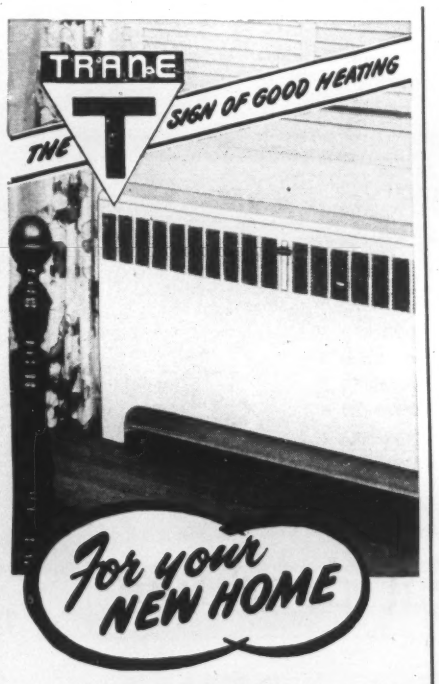

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THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY B-1

box to him: he can only make temperance horn spoons of that.

I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-great-grandmother, Bethia Hamilton of Woodhall, and, when she knows as much of the spirit of it as she does of the letter, she will be another guise Christian than she is.

I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery Radicalism and all other sins that do most easily beset him.

I leave my brother Alan my big silver snuffbox as I am informed he is rather a decent Christian with a swag belly and a jolly face.

I leave Parson Chevasse (Magg's husband) the snuffbox I got from the Sarnia militia, as a small token for the service he has done in taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken.

I leave John Caddle a silver teapot to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife.

I leave my books to my brother, Andrew, because he has been so long a Jungley Wallah (bushman) that he may learn to read with them.

I give my silver cup with a sovereign in it to my sister Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious and therefore will necessarily take to horning. And also my Grandma's snuffbox as it looks decent to see an old woman taking snuff.

I do hereby constitute John Dunlop, Esq. of Gairbraid; Alexander Dunlop, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh; Alan C. Dunlop, Esq., William Chalk of Tuckersmith, William Stewart and William Gooding, Esquires, of Goderich to be the executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 31st day of August in the year of our Lord, 1842.

W. DUNLOP, L. S.

Dunlop never shed his literary interests and he contributed at intervals racy articles about life in Canada to *Blackwoods* and other British magazines and he also founded the first literary society in Toronto. In 1844 having become bored with the dull sessions of the legislature, he accepted the post of Superintendent of the Lachine Canal and in it made a great contribution to the gaiety of Lachine and Montreal. But by this time the climate of India, his arduous journeys in the Canadian bush and his convivial ways had all combined to undermine his once splendid constitution and he died at the early age of 56 at Lachine in the late summer of 1848.

The Faithful Louisa

The faithful Louisa, who had been summoned from Goderich to soothe his dying hours in fulfilment of a promise made to him, took his body to Hamilton, where it was interred temporarily until a good carpet of snow made possible its conveyance on a sleigh to Goderich. When it reached its final destination, people flocked from far and wide to help the citizens of Goderich to give the "Tiger" a funeral worthy of his fame and services. In a little walled graveyard near Goderich, there is a large gravestone set in a cairn of rocks and bearing an inscription which commemorates the virtues and careers of the "Tiger" and his brother and Louisa, who adored them both and lived on until 1871, and who lies beside them.

If "Tiger" Dunlop is chiefly remembered for his famous will, he also played in the early days of Ontario a very useful part as an organizer of society in its western region, as an assiduous advertiser by his pen of Canada's attractions and resources and as a politician who was a vigilant enemy of graft and humbug. Such a man on the hundredth anniversary of his burial deserves some commemoration of his services.

• •

The Zulus Were Not Always Nursemaids

By GORDON COOPER

Recent clashes between Zulus and Indians in South Africa recall the former warlike character of the Zulus. Today the Zulu is perfectly docile except when he thinks he is being put upon. The present Union government with its segregation policy towards all natives appears to ignore the situation's danger.

Durban, Natal.

HIGHLY popular with many European mothers in Natal are the stalwart young male Zulus who make such excellent "nursemaids" for their children. Many white South Africans consider this race the finest of all in Africa—they are often, in fact, given the title of "Nature's Gentlemen." They are clean, intelligent, physically superb, loyal, have a strong sense of humor, and are generally law-abiding. Recent events, however, have shown that they are not prepared to remain docile when they feel that they are suffering from an injustice.

While many African tribes are being rapidly detribalized, the Zulu still retains a strong sense of nationality. Yet strangely enough this tribe, early in the 19th century, was insignificant and numbered under two thousand. Their name, Zulu, means "The People of Heaven," but it meant very little then. They were in subjection to a nearby people, the Umtetwa. Their tribal lands covered only a few square miles.

And then one man changed the whole fortunes of this then-little-known tribe. Tshaka was the unofficial son of the Zulu chieftain, and because of the stigma of his birth his mother had to go into exile. As a young man, Tshaka showed he had a mind of military genius. He took service under the great chief of the Umtetwa, Dingiswayo, who had learnt the value of discipline and combined training from seeing English soldiers at Cape Town. Tshaka was an apt and brave pupil, and on the death of his father secured the succession by the simple expedient of killing off most of his brothers.

It took him a few years to build up his tribesmen into an army disciplined to an extent that has never been excelled and seldom equalled. Instant death was the only punishment for any individual error. There was little mercy for the defeated, and before long Tshaka's name became one of terror. Where he conquered he slaughtered and burnt. His campaigns were amongst the most hideous in history, and thousands of natives were put to the sword. Vast territories, extending for hundreds of miles from the home of the Zulus, became depopulated and with almost no inhabitants. Former fertile lands were rendered barren, and Tshaka's name was synonomous with boundless cruelty.

Black Nero

This Black Nero revelled in bloodshed. On one occasion he had a number of women tied up in straw mats and then set fire to them. He would order fathers to stab their children and sons to choke their mothers. Yet, no one murmered, and his acts, indeed, secured enthusiastic support from his warriors. They became inspired with a similar fanaticism. Even those about to die praised him extravagantly as they were dragged away to slaughter.

Strangely enough Tshaka liked the white men who visited him—partly because they could supply him with patent medicines of which he was inordinately fond, and hair dye which he imagined would ward off the appearance of old age. But he never reached that state, for he was killed when only 42 years old by two of his half-brothers he had omitted to kill. His corpse was thrown into a pit to rot and his glory disappeared in a night.

Fifty years after Tshaka's death the Zulus showed that they still retained their martial qualities in the fighting with Britain. And then again in 1906 they rose in rebellion because of what they considered unjust taxation.

Today they feel they are not getting justice from the Union government, and the docile nursemaid is quite prepared to become the savage warrior again to try and secure what he thinks should be his rights. It is true that the recent troubles had their origin over a jealous dislike of the Indian community—a community which exploits Zulus in many ways. Most virile races resent exploitation, not least the Zulus, but this is not their only resentment. The trouble goes much deeper. It is difficult to see how the Union's present racial outlook towards the natives can do much to assuage it.

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SCIENCE FRONT

Unless You Rub Out Your Worries You Hinder Your Body And Mind

By EDWARD PODOLSKY

WORRY is mental poison. It begins as a thin, acid stream in our conscience and widens as it courses along until it corrodes all that it comes in contact with, our thoughts, our feelings, our ways of thinking—and our stomachs.

The effects of worry are widespread throughout every part of your body. Worry can cause the esophagus, the pipe-like organ which connects the mouth with the stomach, to tighten up, and it can limit the diaphragm's movement to half an inch.

Even more sensitive than the esophagus and the diaphragm to the effects of worry is the stomach. In many instances of emotional upset, the brunt of the disturbance falls upon the digestive tract. The old saying, "The stomach is the dumping ground for all ills," is certainly a true one. Such symptoms as pressure, fullness, distension, nausea, acid eructations, bad taste in the mouth, and occasionally diarrhoea, are very often the manifestations of worry.

The various forms of stomach trouble caused by worry may be grouped as follows:

1. *Mental anorexia.* Worry, mental strain, excitement and depression make the appetite fall off and the digestion becomes bad.

2. *Gastric obsession.* This develops in the emotional and easily depressed individual. As a result he takes to all sorts of freak diets and his condition becomes worse.

3. *Pseudogastropathy.* This is a long word which means simulated stomach disease. There may be heart burn, distress, tenderness in the region of the stomach and vomiting, and the sufferer may feel he has a serious stomach disease.

4. *Dilatation of the stomach.* In certain cases of worry and mental strain the stomach may actually dilate. This may be due to self-imposed starvation or disturbances in the muscular coats of the stomach induced by worry.

5. *Vomiting.* This may be light or severe and occurs when the stomach is upset by prolonged worry.

6. *Intestinal symptoms.* Diarrhoea, constipation, and mucous colitis will often result from worry, because of the disturbance of the nervous mechanism which controls the movement of the intestines.

One patient, Louise, was the worrying type; she had always worried about something. Her symptoms began when the family group which included two small daughters was complicated by the temporary inclusion of an unemployed brother-in-law, who seemed rather worthless to Louise and annoyed her, but it was the friction between her father and husband which she thought the main cause of tension in the home. She was advised to laugh instead of cry at the differences between her father and husband, and as she seemed to have a good sense of humor, she thought she could do so. A short time thereafter she said that the situation had changed at home and she was greatly relieved. Her stomach pains disappeared as the worries that had beset her had vanished.

Mrs. Jenny Netter had for more than a year complained of a persistent pain in the stomach. The one thing that stood out in her family history was that her mother, father and brother had died of cancer and this caused her considerable worry. She began to feel that she too had a cancer. This was ruled out by a complete and thorough examination. When she was finally convinced that she had no cancer her condition improved.

But this was not for long. Her husband suffered financial reverses, and all the old symptoms came back stronger than ever. She suffered severe cramplike pains in the lower abdomen. She lost weight. However, as soon as her husband began to prosper again, she became better.

A headache may mean eyestrain or it may be a method of dodging an unpleasant job. As Dr. C. Macfie Campbell has said, "An upset stomach may be due to the inability to digest food. It is just as likely to be an inability to digest a situation."

When the mind is under a nervous tension the stomach releases a lot of extra gastric acid secretions. When these acids become excessive, they bring on discomfort and pain. An unresolved conflict is usually at the bottom of most stomach ailments. Any frustration, tension or worry brings on inner tensions, particularly centred about the stomach. This in time brings on various aches and pains and feelings of discomfort.

Muscular Relaxation

A very valuable program of muscular relaxation has been used by many individuals suffering from stomach trouble of psychogenic origin. The method is as follows: Muscular relaxation should be practised in the morning before arising, at night after retiring, and also in a moment of leisure during the day. Stretch out on your back, shoulders propped on a cushion, head slightly raised, also supported by a pillow. Whenever convenient, remove clothes.

The limbs should be extended naturally. Drive all pre-occupations except those of exercise from your mind. Force your attention upon your whole musculature until you feel a vague pain, a sense of pulling. This is a sign that your consciousness has become aware of the semi-tension state.

Next relax your muscles as though you wished to be entirely limp. The ideal state, when the pulling sensation is over, is the impression that you are a mass of inert flesh. When the exercise is finished, the return to the normal state should not be accomplished suddenly. Take time and then have a long stretch like a cat.

Muscular relaxation of the head and face is particularly valuable in banishing worry and anxiety from the mind. First relax the lower part of the face by smiling. Then close either the eyes, or better still, look straight ahead into space without attempting to see. Such muscular relaxation produces mental calm which is accompanied by a vague sensation of physical and mental well-being.

Respiratory exercises should precede muscular relaxation by a few minutes. They tend to increase vigor and well-being. A simple form of breathing exercise which brings about complete relaxation consists in counting mentally while inhaling: one, two, three, four, five, six. In retaining the breath: one, two, three. In exhaling: one two, three, four, five, six. Before resuming inhalation while the lungs are free from air: one, two, three, etc. After some time. respiration will regulate itself automatically.

BAGATELLE

The Visitor

By KIMBALL McILROY

"AS I understand it, Madam, you want a divorce from your husband, naming as correspondent an unidentified English girl."

"That's right."

"You say that the trouble started with the arrival from England—where your husband was stationed during the war—of a postcard addressed to your husband and signed 'Ellen Rolph', in which the girl stated that she would be arriving shortly in this country."

"It came in the morning mail, after John had left for work. I showed it to him when he got home. He denied ever having heard of an Ellen Rolph."

"Two weeks later, your husband received a telegram from the coast, signed 'Ellen Rolph' as before, stating that the girl had landed and was coming on by the first train."

"John showed me the telegram. He was worried—I saw that—though he still claimed to have no idea who Ellen Rolph could be."

"And it was some time last week that she telephoned?"

"Last Thursday afternoon. She had an English voice and she asked for John. When I informed her that he was at work, she said she was staying at a downtown hotel and would drop in during the evening."

"How did your husband react when you told him?"

"He insisted that he had never heard of anyone named Rolph, but that we would have to stay in and see her when she called. We hadn't planned on going out, anyway."

"What happened?"

"At about nine o'clock, the doorbell rang. I answered it. A girl was standing there. She was quite young, pretty, and obviously English. She asked if John was in. I said he was, and called him. He came out of the bathroom, where he'd been shaving, with the lather still on his face. The girl looked at him, laughed, and said that she couldn't possibly recognize *anyone* with his face lathered like that. John laughed too, then, apologized, and wiped off the lather. The girl took a close look at him and announced that she'd made a mistake. It must be someone else with the same name. She was sorry to have troubled us."

"But you doubted her?"

"Not for a minute. Neither of them could have fooled me to that extent. She was a perfect stranger to John."

"Then I must say that I'm sorry, Madam, but I don't understand. What possible grounds have you for seeking a divorce?"

"Counsellor, what I want to know is this: *why did John decide to shave, and have his face covered with lather at nine o'clock in the evening?*"

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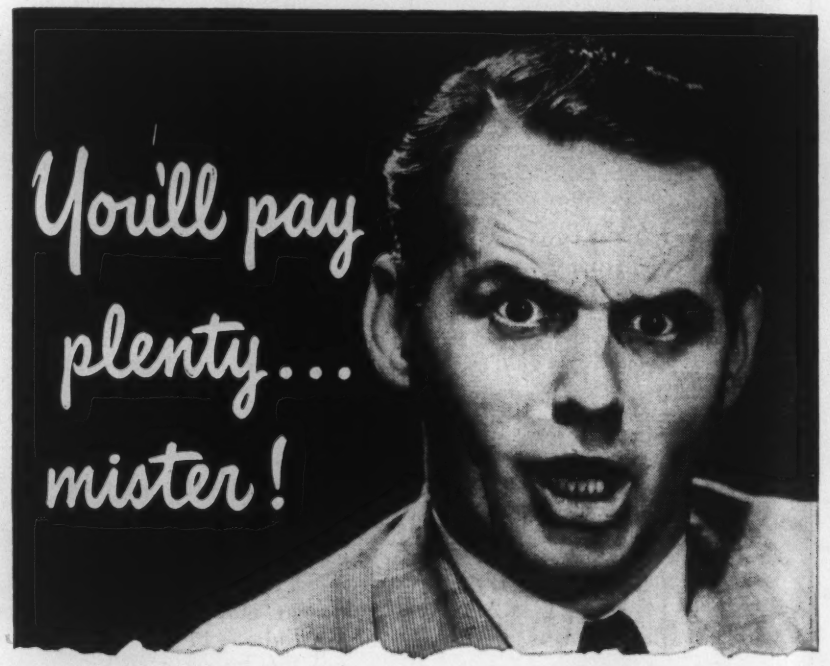

IN a flash . . . it happens! The broken step you meant to fix . . . Johnnie's toys left on the walk . . . a pet that suddenly goes berserk . . . countless other things, all *unintentional* but each a logical cause for serious injury.

Perhaps you have liability insurance . . . but has it been adjusted to meet the *increased awards* being allowed by the courts? Current cases prove that most people are *under-insured.* How about it? If you were sued . . . could you pay the hospital bills, doctor's bills, damages for pain and suffering . . . or loss of income? Remember, increased values and increased costs all contribute towards your *increased liability!*

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B. C. LETTER

Vancouver's Assessment Climbs But Wage Bill Climbs Faster

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

YEAR AFTER YEAR property assessments in Vancouver go up a little higher, but the increase in revenue never keeps up with the wage boosts of the civic employees. In the last three years house and land taxes have brought in an additional $2,800,000, but the civic payroll has risen by $3,153,000. The 1949 wage bill will be around $1,300,000 more than in 1948.

In round figures, approximately $12,000,000 will go out in wages, salaries, and various employees' benefits. An additional $1,000,000 is earmarked for superannuation, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and medical, hospital, and group insurance.

School teachers get the biggest slice. Their share is $4,397,164. They are by no means the highest-paid group, though they are now much better off than they were a few years ago.

Firemen average more than $200 a month, and have a fairly easy time with few calls to serious fires. The men used to do the rough carpenter work around the halls, and a spot of painting, but the Trades and Labor Council decided this wasn't ethical union practice. Now the boys keep fit by playing tennis and pitching horseshoes.

In opening negotiations for a wage agreement for 1949 the officers of the Police Association asked for a $50 a month across-the-board raise. After the usual counter-proposals and negotiations, a settlement was made for increases ranging from $10 to $60 a month, retroactive to March 1.

The $10 raise goes to probationary constables, who will now get $180 for the first six months, and $190 for the second six months. Third-class constables will be paid $205 a month, second-class constables $230, and first-class constables $251. Patrol sergeants and detectives go up from $230 to $276, and detective sergeants from $240 to $300, these getting the top raise of $60 a month.

Policewomen, who number about a dozen, benefit by $45 a month. They will now get $215 instead of $170.

At present the police force numbers 635. Chief Walter Mulligan wants to expand it to 660, and to have, in addition, an auxiliary force of 100 men built around the Legion of Frontiersmen, to be used in disaster relief or "other emergencies." It is doubtful if funds will be provided for these volunteers; some elements in the community look on the proposal with a jaundiced eye.

The policing of Vancouver will cost around $2,250,000 this year, an increase of $400,000 over 1948. Fifty-three men were added to the strength last year when the five-day week was introduced, shortly after this time-reduction had been made for the firemen.

No Sunday House-Buying

FOR more than a quarter of a century Sunday has been no day of rest for real estate men in B. C., but from now on salesmen may deem it wiser to spend their time on the golf course rather than in persuading prospects to sign on the dotted line. County Court Judge Bruce Boyd has ruled that commission cannot be collected on a sale consummated on the Lord's Day, and the deal is not binding if either party wishes to back out. The fact that a cheque for payment is dated Saturday or Monday does not affect the validity of the transaction.

Pre-Christian Relic

A RELIC of the long-ago days before the Indian came to the Pacific Northwest has been unearthed at Courtenay, Vancouver Island. It is a roughly-carved head of sandstone, weighing ten pounds, and it is in a good state of preservation. Its age has not been established, but it almost certainly antedates the Christian era.

Fashioned with crude skill with primitive stone chisels and hammers, the head has well defined features such as are usually seen on stone idols. The lips are full and sensual, the nose is flat, the forehead is narrow and receding, and there is a rolling effect to the hair which suggests the style of ancient Egypt. The whole effect is that of a leering, sinister mask.

The carving was found two feet below the surface in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Grant, in an area where Indian arrowheads, artifacts, and other relics abound, but in no wise does it suggest Indian craft.

Professor H. B. Hawthorne, of the University of British Columbia's department of anthropology, is studying the curiosity in an effort to ascertain its origin.

Early in 2000

NINE million saplings are being planted in denuded coastal forest lands by the Lands and Forest Department, according to an announcement made by the Hon. E. T. Kennedy, the minister in charge. An additional 1,000,000 fir and cedar saplings are being set out by the Comox Logging Company at Courtenay, and other logging concerns will plant a total of around 250,000.

The reforestation is going forward in eight regions: Salmon River, 2,000,000 trees; Lawson Lake, 1,500,000; Hillcrest, 1,500,000; Morton Lake, 1,500,000; Sutton Creek, 1,000,000; Great Central Lake, 600,000; Tahsis, 400,000; and Campbell Lake, 500,000.

The trees will be ready to cut early next century.

Active Jehovah's Witnesses

JEHOVAH'S Witnesses, who have been in trouble in the Maritimes, are in difficulties on the Pacific Coast. These proselytizers have been extremely active of late, and have taken to parading the streets with banners and distributing literature to more or less disinterested onlookers. For the past couple of years there have been Witnesses standing outside department stores and other public buildings, bearing placards and offering the *Watchtower* to passers-by. So long as they were not unduly aggressive no action was taken.

The police crackdown in Vancouver occurred after a Saturday parade. A number of banners were seized, and the leaders summoned for the infringement of a local bylaw which forbids the carrying of advertising signs without first obtaining the permission of the chief of police.

Transport Chaos

TRANSIT employees of the B. C. Electric Railway in Victoria, Vancouver, North Vancouver, New Westminster, and intermediate places made a show of solidarity when the question of a new wage agreement reached an impasse.

Streetcar motormen and conductors and bus operators received instructions from the heads of their union that they must obey all rules to the letter, instead of interpreting these in a commonsense way, as has been the custom. The reason given for this was that the company was "speeding up traffic", and that the men were overworked trying to keep up to schedules.

The union heads ran large advertisements in the daily papers, warning members that any departure from instructions would be severly dealt with. The warning was hardly necessary. The men were quite willing to go "can'canny", and for many days traffic was seriously disrupted. Long strings of trams piled up while the conductor in the leading car leisurely made change before pulling the starting bell, or the motorman carefully polished the front glass to ensure clear vision ahead.

"Are You The Roast Lamb—
Or The Steam Pudding?"

The average journey took as long as twice the usual time, even though some of the rules were still conveniently forgotten. Conductors and motormen continued to smoke on duty. There were long stretches where no stops were called out. Motormen allowed friends in the vestibule, and did not get out in the rain at railway crossings. Transfers were not accurate as to time. And, as always, conductors didn't make passengers move up to the front.

Public resentment finally induced the men to go back to the old style of obeying the rules in spirit, instead of to the letter.

The employees, who now earn more than $200 a month for a 44- or 46-hour week, are asking the same take-home pay for a 40-hour week. If this is granted fares will probably go up to ten cents straight, instead of the present three tickets for a quarter on the trams.

Imprisoned Bagpiper Free

SOME time ago a Vancouver magistrate sent a brawny bridle-bearded Scotsman named John Sutherland to Oakalla prison for six months for playing the bagpipes on the streets in defiance of police orders. John was released long before his time was up, and is once more piping lustily in the suburban areas to the delight of Scotsmen and the despair of Sassenachs.

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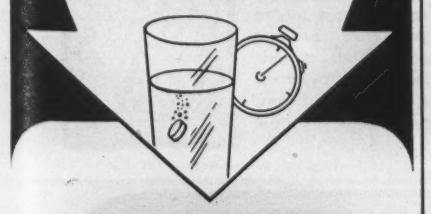

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PORTS OF CALL

Now, Cloaks And Daggers Gone Portugal Is Lovely Once More

By MIGUEL CARMONA

THE Greeks had a word for Portugal — something like "terrific." And the ancient Romans used to pack up their togas and spend a year or more traipsing over the Alps and Pyrenees just to while a few winters away watching the almond trees blossom into pink and white clouds over the Portuguese countryside.

Even the long-haired barbarians of northern Europe knew what a nifty place it was for a vacation and spent the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries having one there until the Moors chased them away and took over themselves.

So in 1949, tourism is hardly new to the Portuguese; playing host and international intrigue, in fact, are their two favorite occupations and since nearly all of the World War II spies have by now picked up their cloaks and daggers and scrammed out of Lisbon, the genial, smiling Portuguese have dusted off their welcome mat again.

No one knows how many travelers visited Portugal in 1948 and no predictions have been made about '49 since the Portuguese have a complete disregard for such stuffy statistics. Pan American World Airways, however, which has been flying to Portugal since 1939 reports that the number of persons traveling there by air has been increasing steadily since the war and that many more flew there last summer than in 1941.

Lisbon, queen city of Portugal, is out of the way for the sleeker ocean vessels now in service, but it is directly in the path of the big airliners flying the mid-Atlantic. Less than a day after boarding a Clipper at La-Guardia Field, the happy vacationer finds himself floating down out of the clouds over the Tagus, the river path from Lisbon to the open Atlantic seven miles away. Even from the air, the river seems to be bustling with traffic, its waters filled with tiny sail boats—their bows upturned and so strangely similar to the craft the Phoenicians came trading in 2,000 years ago.

Wharves and quays fringe the Tagus and behind it is Lisbon, lovely to look at even from the air as it rises terrace after terrace of colorful buildings—like a series of rainbows interspersed with the lush green of parks until it is ended by the solid, stolid gray granite mountains of Cintra.

The new airport, Portela de Scavem, is actually six miles away from the heart of Lisbon but by taxi—only a jiffy; the Portuguese cabbies drive even faster than their New York brethren.

Lisbon is as noisy and colorful as a three-ringed circus. Horn-blowing is a highly-developed art here and every taxi is a four-wheeled shriek. Streetcars clang constantly and above this gay din rise the shrill cries of the fishwives and peddlers and the persistent cackling of chickens.

Every building is a huge posy of color—pink, blue, green, yellow or shining, gleaming white. And flowers, flowers of every hue creep, crawl, ramble and roam up every wall, along every lawn and road; flower stalls, bursting with blossoms, bloom on every street and even the railway stations have gorgeous gardens.

The people, too, are colorful as they pursue their daily business. Most of the men seem to be continually sipping coffee at sidewalk cafes but the women are scurrying here and there and they carry everything from food to furniture on their heads. But mostly they carry fish.

At dawn, fishwives by the thousands come into Lisbon from the coastal towns. From door to door they go until their flat trays are empty and then with a sigh of relief, they take off their tattered shoes, plop them on their trays and scurry out of town before a policeman catches them.

There's a bull ring in Lisbon, the usual number of night clubs, concerts and ballet performances but the best entertainment it offers is itself. Like its people, Lisbon is the result of centuries of conquest by the Greeks, Romans, Visigoths and Moors. All but a small section of the city was destroyed by earthquake in 1755 so the city is fairly modern but its buildings and streets are a reflection of its exciting history.

If you're not a dreamer, don't bother with Lisbon. But if you enjoy pondering the past, bring along a stout pair of walking shoes and spend several days following Lisbon as it rolls up and down and around its seven hills. Wander through the many, narrow, cobblestone streets lined with tiny shops where you can buy a delicate bracelet of silver filigree for a couple of dollars or a hand-painted pottery jug for one; stroll down the gay, mosaic sidewalks of Avenida da Liberdade—broad and palm-lined and one of the most impressive boulevards of Europe—where smartly-dressed Latin beauties and work-worn peasants, oxcarts and French limousines, modern buildings and ancient ones mingle together in charming confusion; look around the old Roman baths, theatres and temples in the eastern section known as Lisboa Orriental and while you are there, peek into the city's oldest cathedral, the Se Patriarcal, suspected of being a Moorish mosque at one time.

Before lunch, you might investigate a fascinating square—O Rocio—nick-named "Roly-poly" by British sailors after they saw its waving, rolling, undulating pattern in stone. And after lunch, you might climb to the castle of St. George that tops one of the seven hills; long ago it was a Moorish citadel.

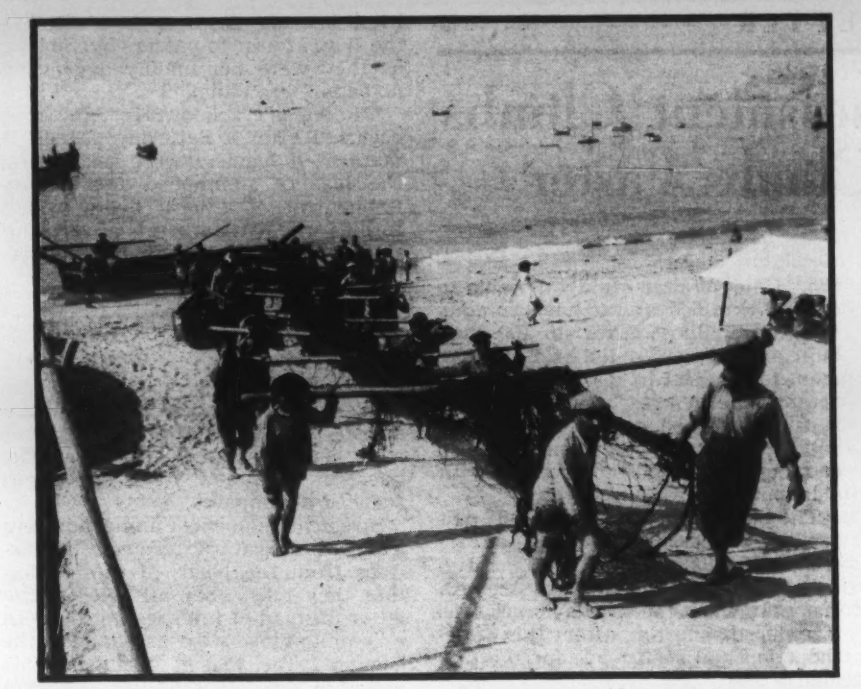
Don't jaywalk on your travels, however! It is strictly against the law and tourist or not, you will be arrested by one of the politest policeman on earth and fined at the local bastille.

There are three policemen on almost every corner in the city for which you will be thankful. Despite its crazy traffic, Lisbon is an orderly city and one that you can wander through safely at any time of the night or day.

When you're tired of walking, you might stop for tea at the Versailles. Or if it's lunch you're looking for, try the finest restaurant in Lisbon, Tavares—small, elegant and French. An exquisite lunch for two with numerous courses, a drink before and wine with will cost about $10. It's not inexpensive but then, it's the best.

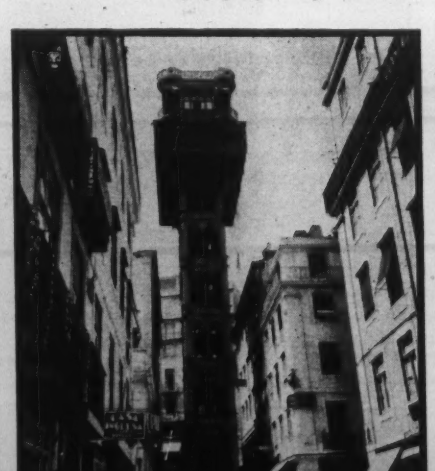
Be sure to order seafood in Portugal—it's their best dish. Their lobster—broiled, thermidor or à la mayonnaisse—and sole are delicious.

The Negresco in the centre of the business district is perhaps more



—Photo courtesy Pan American World Airways

PORTUGAL has always been a nation of seafarers and fishermen braving the Atlantic ocean for a living. These are men of Sesimbra, a fishing village huddled between a green mountain and the gray Atlantic.



—Photo courtesy Pan American World Airways

LISBON is a colorful city that rolls up and down and around seven hills. To save the Portuguese puffing up and down steps all of the time, two elevators have been built connecting the upper and lower levels of the city.

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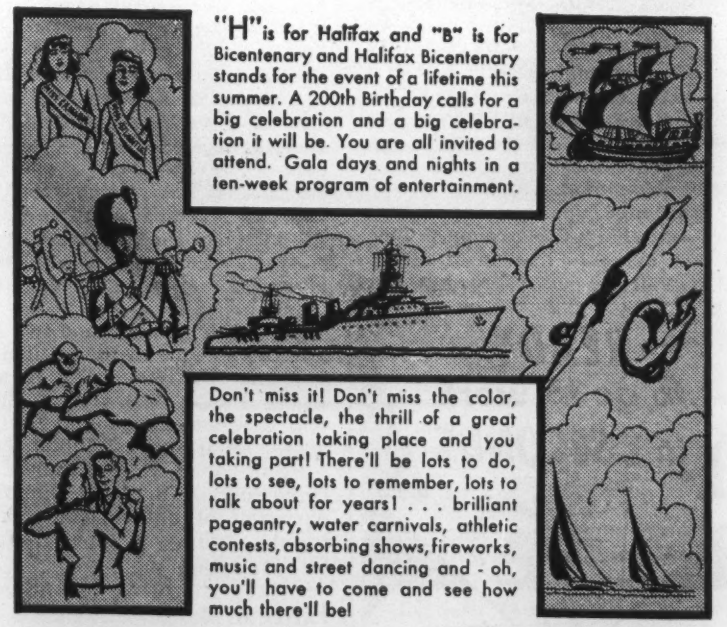
"H" is for Halifax and "B" is for Bicentenary and Halifax Bicentenary stands for the event of a lifetime this summer. A 200th Birthday calls for a big celebration and a big celebration it will be. You are all invited to attend. Gala days and nights in a ten-week program of entertainment.
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popular than Tavares and less expensive. If you linger there until evening, you'll be surprised with a good dance orchestra, playing all of the latest French and American songs. But if you want to do some serious night-clubbing, try the Arcadia, the Crystal or the Pigalle where the waiters wear berets and smocks; they're the most popular with travelers.

More atmosphere is to be found, however, in the numerous small clubs along the dark streets of Lisboa Occidental. It is there that the Portuguese go for an evening of fados and wine. A fado is a folk song and it's usually a sad story about unrequited love or a hard-hearted landlord. The Portuguese tend to be rather pensive and their songs reflect this. Usually a professional sings the first fado and then various amateurs in the audience take their turns at it. This eery music, all in a minor key, and in a dimly-lit room—lined with wine casks—will provide a strange evening never to be forgotten.

Don't be amazed, however, if friend wife is the only woman in the place; Portuguese housewives aren't permitted any night life but nothing is thought of the presence of a foreign lady.

Of course, you'll want to spend at least one afternoon at the bullfights. The pageantry and excellent horsemanship will please you and since they never kill the bull in Portugal, they won't be too bloody for the little woman. Seats cost about the same as those at a good old baseball game.

If you decide to stay in Lisbon, there are five excellent hotels. The Aviz is the best and most expensive; $10 to $17 per day, per person on the American plan. It's a small, lovely house, formerly a private home, near the business centre but in a residential district. It's baroque and lavish with gold trim; it has a beautiful garden, and it is considered Europe's most exclusive hotel by some travelers.

More modest are the Do Imperio, Avenida Palace, Tivoli and Victoria hotels.

The lazy tourists, who just enjoy sitting in the sun, will enjoy their sitting more at Guincho, a tremendous beach edged with terraced restaurants close to Estoril. It's warm enough to swim there in April.

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—*Drawings from "Seamanship For Passengers"*

Knowing Sharp From Blunt End Is A Great Help To Seafarers

By MALCOLM NELLES

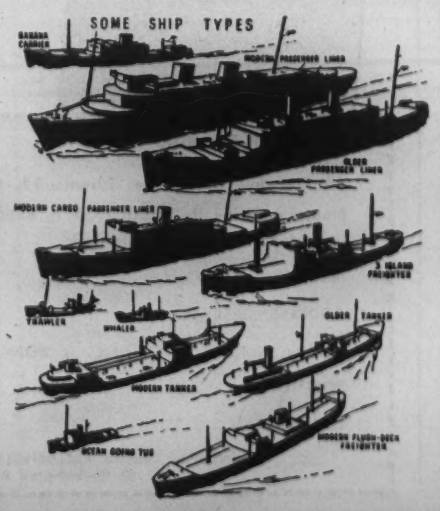
THERE is many a passenger who doesn't know the sharp end from the blunt end of his ship, and "Seamanship for Passengers" (by Gavin Douglas, Lehmann, London, 12s 6d.) is just the book for such people. It is written in the belief that if you can make that elementary distinction your voyage will be more interesting and the more you know about what is going on around you the better time you will have. The author starts with the fundamentals but unlike some writers on his subject he gives his readers credit for a little intelligence and a certain sense of humor too. He is a professional seaman and is not subject to the peculiar landsman's fascination with statistics, and so we are spared such useless information as how many sides of beef the *Queen Mary* uses per voyage or how many yards (or would it be miles?) of carpet it takes to furnish the *Mauretania*.

It is taken for granted that you will be able to find your way from your deckchair to the bar and from your cabin to the dining salon. You are not encouraged to get underfoot while the work of the ship is going on, but "Seamanship for Passengers" will help you to take an intelligent interest, from a safe distance, in the intricacies of warping a ship clear of her berth or stowing cargo.

You are also introduced to coastal navigation, and even the mysteries of celestial navigation are not beyond the scope of this book. But of course, as a passenger, you are not likely to come equipped with sextant and chronometer, and you are more likely to find the tips on coastal navigation useful, although you should remember that the buoyage systems in Canadian and American waters are different from those in the British Isles. One invaluable bit of advice for the intelligent passenger is to take along a copy of the sailing directions or "Pilot" for the parts of the world you visit. The "Pilot" for the locality will give you a sailor's-eye view of things; harbour facilities, tidal streams, aids to navigation, natural landmarks useful to navigators, and so on.

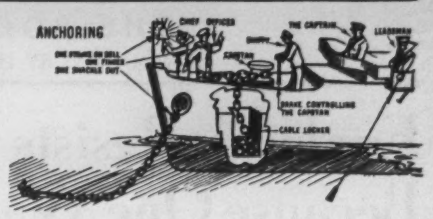
You will look in vain for advice on what clothes to wear when, but there are useful tips on how to avoid elementary blunders such as addressing the master of your ship, if you should happen to meet him, as "skipper". For the passenger who wishes to seem knowledgeable it is useful to know, for instance, that every wind that blows is either a breeze or a gale.

If you are good at judging wind speeds, the Beaufort wind scale is printed but unfortunately without the handy scale which tells you how to judge the force of the wind by the state of the sea, or even the old-fashioned scale (which used to be printed in naval deck logs for the confusion of young naval officers) which tells you that at Force 6 smacks double-reef gaff mainsail and at Force 8 they take shelter, if possible. However, even without these handy methods of judging wind speed, you can always fall back on the old rule of thumb; if you can stand still and lean on it, it's a gale.



Most important, perhaps, for the passenger who does not want to seem too lubberly, is the problem of language. This is a ticklish matter, because there is such a thing as being too salty, especially if you get your seamanship out of a book. The commodore of the Blackett's Point Yacht and Tennis Club, for instance, would probably fall out of his rocking chair laughing if anyone mentioned "rope" to him. Old shellbacks such as he know that no sailor ever calls a "line" a "rope". But whatever yachtsmen and navy people may call it, in the merchant service rope is rope as you will gather as you read "Seamanship for Passengers".

The author is not one to draw too fine technical distinctions. Arguments among yachtsmen about the difference between yawls and ketches are carried on with a vehemence that puts the Erastian controversy in the shade, but our author splits no such hairs. His attitude towards yachtsmen is pretty well summed up in the index-cum-glossary at the end of the book. He quotes the old saying 'they who go to sea for sport would go to hell for a pastime". He has a few unkind words to say, too, for Great Lakes sailors.



There is very little that this book fails to mention about the work of a ship on deck and below. It also gives helpful hints about what to do in emergencies, including falling overboard. But possibly the greatest benefit a passenger can get out of "Seamanship for Passengers" is some idea of how to look at a ship like a sailor, not through a romantic haze, but appraisingly, and with affection and respect, if she deserves them.

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THE BOOKSHELF
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England Resists All Invasions Because One Was Successful

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE GOLDEN WARRIOR—by Hope Muntz—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

TWICE within the present century England has had good reason to fear foreign invasion and there were previous alarms from Napoleon and from the Spanish Armada. On all occasions the threat has been sufficient to summon all the latent heroism of the English to the defence of their native island. Perhaps it is not too fanciful to suggest that it is a racial memory of a successful invasion nearly nine hundred years ago that makes the English so determined that it shall never happen again.

Certainly, as far as schoolbook history goes, English history is treated as if it began in 1066. The earlier characters of the island story are remembered, if at all, as crudely drawn decorations of a legend. Most of us have some kind of mental picture of William I and his reign during the years that he was consolidating his kingdom; but only a few historians now remember much about the English whom he conquered.

The Golden Warrior who plays the title role of Miss Muntz's historical novel is Harold, the last English king. It is a book that could have been written only by an author with both learning and imagination. A great deal of historical research must have been used in collecting data and assembling them so as to give a clear picture of the personal and international relationships and conflicts that set the stage for Miss Muntz's large cast of characters. Imagination was then needed to bring these characters to life, to take them from the records of the old monkish chroniclers and set them into spirited motion.

The prospective reader may at first be repelled by an archaism in the author's style and by the unfamiliar Norman and Anglo-Saxon names to be identified and remembered. But the style, which at first seems needlessly affected, is soon recognized as perfectly fitted to the subject, while genealogical tables of the English and Norman royal families and the families of the great earls, Godwin and Leofric, assist in keeping track of the many actors in the drama.

The Promised Crown

The question of whether Harold or William had the best claim to the English throne on the death of Edward the Confessor is now academic. Neither was of the royal line, but Earl Godwin, Harold's father, had married a cousin of King Canute, while Canute's wife, Emma, was a daughter of a Duke of Normandy, though not a direct ancestress of William. The important fact of the succession was that Edward promised it to William and on his deathbed revoked the promise in favor of Harold. Harold's forced oath to support William's claim gave William another point in the game, particularly in securing the support of Rome, but it is improbable that anyone expected the oath to be kept once the Great Council of England had confirmed Harold in his kingship.

What Miss Muntz has done is to show the greatness of both leaders, Harold as an English patriot, ambitious but firmly convinced of the rightness of his actions; William, the crafty adventurer, equally confident of following his true destiny. She also establishes Harold as a great military leader. When one realizes

HOPE MUNTZ

that, with an army already exhausted from the victory at Stamford Bridge, Harold just missed winning the Battle of Hastings, one feels that he was essentially a greater leader than William and that only bad luck gave England to the Normans.

In a foreword, G. M. Trevelyan commends the author for not spoiling the artistic unity of her work by the intrusion of modern ideas and questions. But, as he points out, they are still latent and implicit. For example, one of the undercurrents of the main story is found in the influence of the clergy, not always for good, on the nominal rulers of England and Normandy. When it is remembered that the higher clergy of those days correspond with the civil service of today, it is not difficult to translate this part of the story into modern terms.

It Must Be Done

By RODNEY GREY

THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE: A JOURNEY THROUGH EAST AFRICA—by Elspeth Huxley — *Clarke, Irwin* — $4.50.

THIS is a first-class report on British East Africa, and on the millions of black people there in tutelage to the white man. It is sympathetic, cleanly written and comprehensive, probably the best book on eastern and central Africa since Negley Farson's "Behind God's Back". And in many ways it is like Farson's report in method and in impact.

Mrs. Huxley was born in East Africa; like most Europeans who have grown up there she is very much concerned that the African experiment should be successful. This book is an investigation into the present state of that experiment.

She travelled back and forth across the high uplands of East Africa from Lake Tanganyika to the Indian Ocean, and from the goldfields near the Rhodesian border to the elephant country of the northern frontier. She reports as she travels—she gives a day-by-day, place-by-place account of all of African life. She pays attention to the life of the white settlers but she pays more attention to the life of the natives. Though her account is rambling, the essential points of the dominating racial issue emerge clearly. She is very conscious that the mass of Bantus are emerging from a long night of superstition and primitivism, and that the sort of world into which they will emerge is very much the white man's making.

Mrs. Huxley, despite her obvious sympathy for both British and Africans, is by no means sure that the experiment will succeed. She asks: "Is this a place like Palestine and India, where Britain has attempted the impossible?" She does not offer any conclusions, or solution, but she does give very competent reasons why the impossible must be achieved. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" is probably the best account of Africa today that has been offered. It is more than a travelogue, it is a quite magnificent report on the one area left in which the white races have a chance to prove that they are moved by more than self-interest.

Divided Africa

By YORK REED

SOUTHERN CROSS—by Brigid Knight —*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

THIS IS AN ATTEMPT to demonstrate the cost to human beings of national and political hatreds. It is a story of a Boer-born but English-educated South African girl and her marriage to an older Boer, covering the years 1913 to 1945. The theme of indecision in the face of hatreds which threaten emotional ties is an old one, and it is doubtful if the author has added anything new or remarkable.

Readers who don't know a great deal about South Africa may find a lot of the book obscure and unconvincing; readers who do know a lot about that country may feel that the author has not probed very deeply. Brigid Knight makes her basic antipathy in South Africa the one between English and Afrikaners, but many shrewd South Africans have argued that the division of brother against brother—the division in the Boer folk between the poor whites and the established and less radical loyalists—is the important division.

"Southern Cross" is not nearly as well-written as Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country", (probably the best recent South African novel) and it is without the emotional impact of either Paton's book or Abraham's "The Path of Thunder." The latter also dealt with the theme of racial antagonisms, but in a simple, effective manner. Miss Knight has, unfortunately, merely rung the changes on some well-worn themes, and succeeded only in convincing us that in South Africa, too, marriages are not made in heaven.

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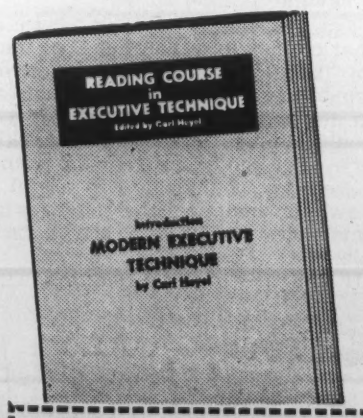

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THE BOOKSHELF

No Matter How Money Is Made Always Cut The Government In

By THADDEUS KAY

THE TAX DODGERS—by Elmer L. Irey —*Ambassador*—*$3.75.*

THIS is a book which by rights ought to be exactly as dull as a financial statement. For the fact that it isn't, we can thank, indirectly, the Prohibitionists of the United States.

Mr. Irey was for many years Chief of the Enforcement Branch of the United States Treasury Department. His connection with Prohibition, and with lively writing, might therefore seem a little tenuous, but it isn't. Prohibition automatically brought the bootlegger. Bootlegging developed into the Big-Time Racket. And big-time racketeering brought huge fortunes, illegally acquired. It also brought murder and similar crimes, but owing to the concomitant political and judicial corruption, the wealthy murderers could not be successfully prosecuted for murder. So Mr. Irey and his men sent them to jail for income-tax evasion. This is the story of how they did it.

"The Tax Dodgers" reads like an exceptionally well-written, true-detective yarn. It is an eye-witness account of the trapping and prosecution of most of the important criminals of the twenties and thirties. Gangsters like Al Capone, Waxie Gordon, and Johnny Torrio, political bosses like Atlantic City's Nucky Johnson, Kansas City's Thomas J. Prendergast, and Louisiana's Huey Long (who, Mr. Irey hints, was murdered by his own bodyguard), labor racketeers like Willie Bioff (a former pimp who gravitated naturally to Hollywood), and many others.

One of the book's morals is that, no matter how you make your money, it's a good idea to cut the government in for its share. The government isn't interested in the legality of its earning. The second and more important moral, and one which is of immediate concern to everyone, is that unpopular or unenforceable laws can lead to national disaster.

It is Mr. Irey's flatly-stated opinion that the United States came within a hair's breadth of being taken over, completely and utterly, by the racketeers. Had the income-tax evasion dodge not been successful in sending the gang leaders up the river for long terms, they might well have managed to corrupt and control government from the smallest municipality right up to and including Washington itself.

The Tough Drys

Prohibition, Mr. Irey says, was forced on the United States by a vigorous minority. Since it had no popular support, honest people were ready to break the law by buying beer and liquor. Dishonest people were ready to supply them, and made a great deal of money doing so. To function at all, they had to corrupt policemen and politicians, and they had the money to do it. Immune from arrest, or at least from conviction, they could liquidate their rivals and become wealthier and more powerful, and able to move up the chain of government. They owned state legislatures and governors. They were moving into the federal picture when the Treasury moved first.

Similarly, the fact that off-the-track horse-race betting was illegal in most states permitted Moe Annenberg to build up his huge and vicious bookmakers'-service racket.

Bookmaking is illegal in Canada, and the wealthiest (and getting wealthier) members of our underworlds are the bookmakers. Prohibition interests are strong in the Dominion, and might yet put it across again.

Reading this book, it's something to think about.

MARTHA FERGUSON McKEOWN

The Hard Old Days

By HARRY BOYLE

THE VALLEY OF YOUTH—by Charles W. Holliday—*Caxton Printers*—*$5.00.*

THE TRAIL LED NORTH—by Martha Ferguson McKeown—*Macmillan*—*$4.25.*

AS A BOY I took a vicarious delight in the occasional meetings of my grandfather and his brothers. The early days of the Western United States and Canada, the Klondike and the West Coast came alive for me with great gusto and the echo of "hell raisin'." My ancestors told tales that stirred my heart and when they came to some passage that must have been too lurid for my tender years they would wink at each other and smile in a way that was both infuriating and inspiring.

Picking up "The Valley of Youth," after noting that it was the personal account of an English lad who had sailed in a square rigger before pioneering in the Okanagan, I had high hopes of a similar portrait with bold strokes of color. It turned out to be a delicate etching.

This is a book of rambling personal reminiscences, written by a man who, while adopting the customs of a pioneer era, still remained a cultured and charming Englishman. His occupation isn't made too clear but he mentions being a photographer and refers to a stint he put in as a rancher. One of his paintings decorates the dust cover as well as the frontispiece of the book.

The book is illuminated at times by pieces of quiet humor. He relates how, "A professional dentist traveled through the valley once a year, a little, tubby, whiskered man in a very grubby frock coat—Dr. Brown. I once assisted Dr. Brown by holding his patient's head. The anaesthetic consisted of a bottle of rye whisky which the doctor produced from his coat-tail pocket. The doctor took a drink, the patient took a drink—a very long drink—he prepared for the worst—and I took a drink. I gripped the patient's ears, the doctor pulled, the patient yelled, and then we all had another drink. And that was how it was done in the good old days."

"The Trail Led North," which is subtitled Mont Hawthorne's Story as told to his niece Martha Ferguson McKeown, is another first person narrative, but is told somewhat more vividly. It is the artless story of an unaffected workman in the first West Coast salmon canneries who goes on to the Klondike, to find little but experience for the hardship involved.

Hawthorne is a good story teller and the book reflects his knack for remembering detail. The early days in the salmon canneries come alive with startling realism.

"The Chinamen were always getting hurt bad, handling cans," he recalls. "The muriatic acid used in soldering cans will eat holes clear into the bone. So I always kept carbolic acid handy. Then when a boy had an acid burn I'd mix the carbolic with sweet oil and test it on my own hand. When it would eat the flesh and burn my hand I'd pour it into the places where the acid was eating on the boy. I've seen Johnny Troyer, of the Pacific Metal Works, take a knife and cut the acid and flesh out of his boys' hands but that's too blamed hard. It don't hurt so much to eat it out with acid."

Tropical Ordeal

By JOHN PAUL

THE JACARANDA TREE—by H. E. Bates —*Michael Joseph*—*$2.75.*

WHEN the Japs were invading Burma, Paterson, the manager of a rice mill, rounded up a handful of other Europeans in the colony. They had a farewell dinner and one last swim in the club pool; then they blew up the mill. They packed essential belongings, water, gas and oil into two automobiles and, nursing private antagonisms, climbed aboard and headed north. That way lay India and safety.

It is actually a rather simple form of pursuit: the Japs never show once. But what makes the flight exciting is the interlocking of men's and women's personalities. The author sets the pattern for this friction almost before the cars get into high gear. Time and the road logically fill it in.

The stout-hearted Paterson sees it through to the end—along with his native mistress and her brother. The others either fail to measure up to the horrifying ordeal and die, or beat it by going back to face the terrors of the occupation.

As in "The Purple Plain" Bates conducts his story with the fascination of a capital court trial. Tropical nature is the judge that measures character and rewards or sentences. The reader will be held fascinated to the end just as if he were a juryman.

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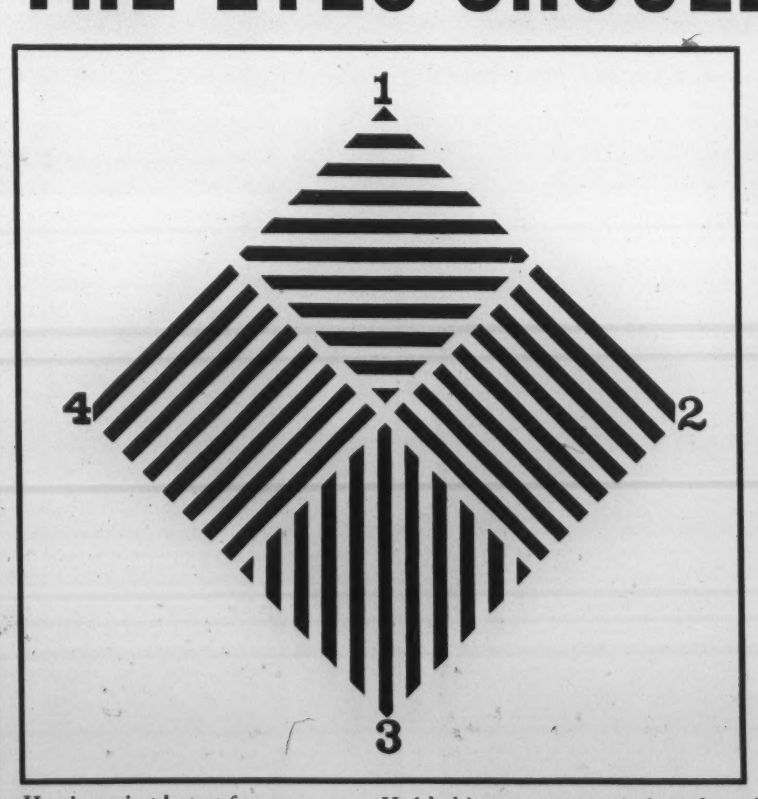

Here's a simple test for *your* eyes. Hold this page at arm's length and look at the chart with one eye at a time. If with either eye, the lines in any of the squares appear heavier or blacker—you may have a very common vision weakness—astigmatism. It might be wise to have *your* eyes tested, particularly if you drive a car!

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LONDON LETTER

Top Wage £12 A Week, Soccer Players Worry About Old Age

By P. O'D.

London.

NOWHERE is the British attitude towards a trade-union level of wages more oddly exemplified than in the case of football (soccer) players. The maximum wage is £12 a week, and all members of the team and of similar teams get the same—even famous stars whose transfer fee may have cost the club as much as £20,000. Football is a team game, and it is considered improper that one member of the team should get more wages than the others. They must all share alike.

Perhaps the oddest part of the whole thing is that the players themselves accept this position—even the stars who have most to lose by it. They don't ask for anything different. But what they do ask, and are at present negotiating to obtain, is some better provision for the time when their playing days are over—never very distant in first-class football.

The Football League offers to pay £500 to every player after ten years of service, with proportionate increases for longer periods. The players are asking for £1,800. With so wide a gap, they have not found it possible to come to an agreement. And now the dispute has been brought before the Minister of Labor to be settled—which also seems more than a little odd.

Can you imagine professional baseball or hockey players going to the government to get their wages settled on a flat trade-union basis? Can you imagine the stars—but of course you can't. British soccer players are not so ambitious. All they ask is a good workman's wages and a bit in the bank when they retire. It doesn't seem exorbitant.

These Must Be Kept

ALL over Britain there are tiny villages built around an ancient and impressive church, once perhaps the centre of a mediaeval monastery, and now all that survives. These churches give dignity and beauty to the landscape, and are the pride of the villages that have grown in the shelter of their walls. But they can also be a very heavy burden, when it comes to repair and maintenance—especially in these times. Hence the appeals which are every now and then made for public assistance.

Two recent appeals are of more than usual interest. One is for Dorchester Abbey not far from Oxford, whose history goes back more than 1,300 years to the St. Birinus who, in 634, converted the King of Wessex. He became bishop of Dorchester—or Dorcic, as it was called then—and he died and was buried there. Of his Saxon cathedral there are now only scant traces, but the present large and beautiful church was built on its site soon after the Conquest, though naturally there have been many later changes and additions. Just now it needs a lot done to it.

The other appeal is for Beaulieu Abbey in the New Forest—or rather, all that remains of it. The great and famous Abbey which King John founded in 1204 was mostly pulled down at the time of the Reformation, but the monks' refectory was left, and has ever since been the parish church of the village. In this beautiful old building still stands the high stone pulpit from which the Lector used to read to the other monks as they sat in silence at their meals below. For artistic and historical as well as religious reasons these are buildings that must be preserved.

Coal Board's Mansions

WHEN the Minister of Fuel recently was twitted in the House with the stately mansions that have been taken over by the Coal Board as regional headquarters, he made the retort that there were quite a few members of the Opposition who had every reason to rejoice that this was the case. Even the Opposition laughed, for everyone knew it was true.

There isn't much one can do nowadays with a vast country mansion, except sell it to the Coal Board or turn it into a school. Not many owners can afford to live in them, or can heat them if they do. But one way of getting extra allowances of coal—even a welcome increase of income, it may be—is to throw them open to the public.

Longleat, the famous and historic seat of the Marquess of Bath, is the latest to open its doors daily to visitors. Another is Penshurst, the ancient home of the Sidneys and the birthplace of Sir Philip Sidney, poet and hero. In a way it is sad, for it turns a home into a sort of museum, filled with reminders of a rich and gracious way of life that is fast vanishing.

Death of Great Speaker

VISCOUNT ULLSWATER, who died the other day at the ripe age of 93, was one of the great Speakers of the House of Commons. From 1905 to 1921 he ruled it as few other men have ever been able to do.

Just what makes a great Speaker is perhaps not easy to assess, so many qualities enter into it, qualities of mind and manner and temperament. Physical qualities, too. Let no one underestimate the effect of an impressive appearance and especially a fine voice. Sir James Lowther, as he was during his long tenure of office, had them all.

He had also the advantage of belonging to a famous North Country family more or less prominent in English public life for centuries. Parliament was in his blood.

A lot of nonsense is talked about the vital necessity of a sense of humor, but if there is any career in which it would really seem to be necessary it is that of a Speaker of Parliament. Without it he would be in constant danger of going out of his mind. Lowther had that too, a sense of humor quick and kindly, that served as oil on much troubled water—but not without a dash of acid in it at times.

The story is worth retelling of the very dull and long-winded Member who was boring the House and Mr. Speaker to tears. After what seemed hours of it, he said: "And now I ask myself this question"—pausing for rhetorical effect.

"And a damn dull answer you'll get," muttered the Speaker, but not so low that it wasn't heard with delight by all nearby.

English Spelling Again

ENGLISH spelling is probably the most irrational of any of the world's great languages. Even Gaelic spelling, crazy as it looks, may be more sensible. There may be some system to it. There is no system in English spelling. The same combination of letters—take "ough" at the end of words, for instance—may have half a dozen or more pronunciations. The same sound may be expressed in half a dozen combinations of letters. Think of the struggles of children to learn to spell. Think of the otherwise well educated grown-ups who never really learn. Think of the despair and exasperation of foreigners. What a language!

Every now and then some earnest and logical person makes a determined effort to have something done about it. The latest was Mr. Follick—no, not "Frollick"—the Socialist M.P., who recently introduced a Spelling Reform Bill, which, however, was debated and killed.

The English language has successfully resisted a great many reformers. Besides, most M.P.'s are rather elderly persons. Those of them who already know how to spell won't want to have to learn all over again, any more than the rest of us. Those who don't know how will probably prefer not to start any arguments about it.

FRIED FISH TO FURNITURE is only part of the range of London's famous Petticoat Lane market, well-known to many thousands of Canadians. This year, with continued austerity, it is busier than ever.

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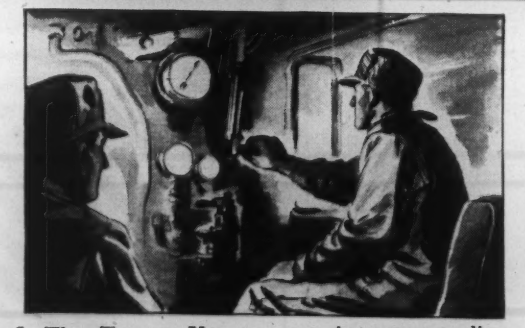
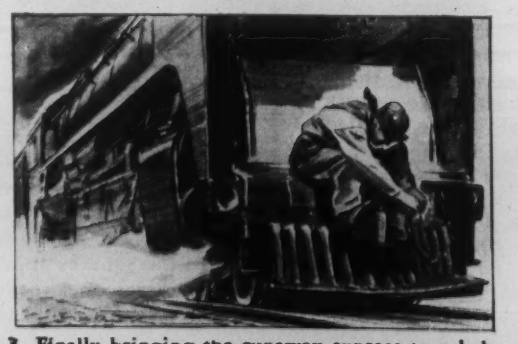
ENGINEER RISKS LIFE TO HALT RUNAWAY TRAIN



1. The Toronto-Vancouver train was speeding through a desolate part of Northern Ontario. Everything was normal until a pipe uncoupled in the cab.

2. Suddenly the cab was filled with live, scalding steam. Their hands badly burned, both engineer and fireman were forced to crawl out the windows.



3. Finally bringing the runaway express to a halt, Ryan fell exhausted in the snow. None of the passengers realized how close to disaster they had come.

WINS DOW AWARD

FRED RYAN
of Toronto
crawls along running board to an emergency brake in sub-zero weather.

The train was doing 50 m.p.h. when suddenly the car heating pipe uncoupled and the cab was filled with steam. 58-year-old Fred Ryan, his hands burned, climbed out and crawled along the narrow, icy running board. Clinging to the rail with his scalded hands, Ryan inched his way along the 55 hazardous feet until he finally reached the front bumper of the engine and applied the emergency brakes.

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FILM PARADE

The Case Of A Neglected Group Or, Them As Wants Good Films

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AT IRREGULAR intervals Hollywood, glancing over its assets and liabilities, discovers that there is an enormous potential audience which scarcely goes to the movies at all. When this occurs, it sometimes sets to work on a "prestige" picture, resigning itself to writing off the loss. It usually has to.

The trouble with the prestige movie, (*e.g.* John Steinbeck's "The Pearl") is that it works too hard to live up to the inexorable standards of the critical. It is frequently beautiful, but it also tends to be static, as though it were afraid of betraying itself by an awkward movement or, worse still, of tripping over a cliché. The critical go and are frequently bored—partly because they have a deep-rooted dislike of all movies, good or bad. The un-critical enthusiastically stay away. The Industry then relaxes and goes back to making pictures which will be sure to provide it with an honest meal ticket.

There is a third audience which is actually sympathetic towards the screen but rarely gets to see a picture it enjoys. Its standards while reasonably high are not inflexible, and since it is Hollywood's unsought audience it has to discover its screen entertainment for itself. It is impossible to find its way among the superlatives which publicity heaps indifferently on all pictures, good and bad, so it has to depend on word-of-mouth recommendation, on certain recognized talents, particularly among directors, or simply on hunches.

All this audience asks is an interesting story, interestingly told, and never mind the "class" photography or the symbolic shots of waving corn. It responds instantly to a picture that is a pleasure to look at merely because it was so obviously a pleasure to make and it will go a long way out of its way to see such a film, (*e.g.* "Red River" and "The Treasure of Sierra Madre".) Failing other screen entertainment it may even go back to see the same film all over again. It avoids screen epics, giant musicals, soap-opera drama and heiress-and-reporter comedies. It enjoys good mystery films because they are usually exciting and knowingly made, and it likes Marx Brothers revivals because they are funny.

THIS audience is the real stepchild of the motion picture industry; it might be worth Hollywood's while to pay it a little more attention. The risks would be comparatively slight. For while this particular group likes only the occasional film, the films it does like are acceptable to the general public.

In recent months there have been rumors that Hollywood is at last coming round to serious consideration of its minority audiences, the success of such unlikely films as "Henry V" and "Hamlet" having made it clear that the exceptional picture can actually be made to be self-supporting and even profitable. The Olivier triumph undoubtedly made a deep impression on the Industry which has always longed for prestige but up till now has found it a little too expensive and unrewarding.

Mass-production will probably never be broken up—as long as there are mass audiences there is no particular reason why it should be—but there is reason to believe that eventually we can look for a little more intelligent specialization from Hollywood along with a willingness to explore regions that exist outside the familiar formulae.

"THE Bribe" presents Robert Taylor and Ava Gardner, two of the handsomest people in America, if not two of the handsomest people alive. Taylor is a Federal agent sent down to Central America to investigate a case of smuggling and Ava is the wife of a flyer (John Hodiak) who has deteoriorated badly under the tropical sun and is profitably engaged in the smuggling. The film is thus made up of standard parts, guaranteed interchangeable in any picture having to do with love, crime and the inviolability of law and order. As a matter of fact the entire cast of "The Bribe" could have walked onto the set of "Whispering Smith" and continued their roles with scarcely any interruption of the action.

In "Whispering Smith" the hero (Alan Ladd) is also a policeman, in this case attached to the railroad. He too is in love with a beautiful girl (Brenda Frazer) who is married to another deteriorated specimen of manhood (Robert Preston). In both cases there is a flurry of violence in which the obstructive husbands are wiped out, justice triumphs and the heroine finds her way legitimately into the right pair of arms. In both cases too the only people worth watching are the two shabby subordinates (Frank Faylen in "Whispering Smith", Charles Laughton in "The Bribe") who do the dirty work for the master-minds. In rigidly routine pictures of this sort the character actors are the only ones who are allowed any elbow room for their talents and the only ones who seem to have any fun.

SWIFT REVIEW

SARABAND. Some aspects of the private life of George I of England, presented in a technicolor historical drama, top-heavy with production. With Stewart Grainger, Joan Greenwood.

JOAN OF ARC. The life and times of the famous saint, embellished though not exactly illuminated with five and a half million dollars' worth of production. With Ingrid Bergman.

QUARTET. English film which presents four unrelated short stories by Somerset Maugham. They're good, in varying degrees, but Mr. Maugham still reads better than he screens.

COMMAND DECISION. An excellent if rather literal screen version of the Broadway play about the desk-and-chart problems of an air-force General. With an all-star male cast, including Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon, Van Johnson.

—Photo by John Steele

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD PIANIST *Patsy Parr recently gave her services to the cause of relief for European children in a Toronto recital. Proceeds of the full house went to the Canadian Save the Children Fund.*

THEATRE

New Vintage

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE are vintage years in ballet. The first years of the (American) Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo were vintage years. That was in 1938 and the years immediately following, and not many of that crop are still in the company. Danilova and Frederick Franklin were there until this year but not now. Natalie Krassovska and Michel Katcharoff are still there, and Leon Danielian, a little later but yet a veteran, rivals them in giving authority to everything he touches. But the high light of the two weeks' season at the Royal Alexandra is a dancer of a new vintage, Mary Ellen Moylan, pupil of Danilova, not yet quite the rival of her teacher in poetic suggestion in "The Nutcracker" (which was her first great solo role and was only attempted last year), but admirably dramatic in "Scheherazade" and technically skilful and appealing in "Swan Lake." And the second high light was another younger dancer, Ruthanna Boris, who is also a choreographer of great wit and technical skill as her "Cirque de Deux" (first produced at Hollywood in 1947) amply proved. These two young ladies lent to most of the pieces in which they took part a quality of glamor which the balance of the company was quite unable to evoke.

We go to press before seeing "Giselle," for which Mia Slavenska was to join the company. This is the great role of Markova in America and Moira Shearer in England. One important novelty has been presented, in "Madronos," a lively collection of Spanish dances with rather heterogeneous music, and not much dramatic cohesion. This and "Rodeo," in which poetry is also a minor ingredient, seem to be the work most suited to the bulk of the company, who are not inaptly described by one Toronto critic as "earthbound." The most lyric performances by their better soloists do not seem to lift the troupe to the level of inspiration as they used to be lifted in the old de Basil days.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

"BEAUTY'S GLANCE"

Women's Work Is Never Done -- Efficiently!

By FRANCES MARSHALL

LET'S be glad we're Canadian, and no demon time-saver, male or female, has yet risen in Canada to tell housewives what's wrong with their housekeeping! The unfortunate women on the other side of that famous unfortified border are getting it right in the neck. Not just from men, either! The daughter of a famous time-saving woman has just put in her two-cents' worth. Mind you, she doesn't come right out and say in so many words that other women are inefficient, she just points, but not silently, to her eleven brothers and sisters and her time-saving Mother.

American housewives are being told that industry wouldn't be bothered with them and their inefficient muddling. And I suppose it wouldn't. After all, the day of the craftsman is past. No longer does a workman linger lovingly over a piece of expert work. No, sir! A workman just spends his time turning perhaps one little screw, turning a little screw, turning a little screw.

The motion study men have taken the little piece of expert craftsmanship apart and studied all the movements the workman made turning out the perfect thing. Waste of time! Horrors! Let's have one man make the hole, another man put in the screw, another man turn the thing over. That way, one man will not be using a lot of silly, unnecessary motions. The man who turns the little screw can continue to turn the little screw *ad infinitum* and eventually *ad nauseum*.

So why would industry want to be bothered with a combined girl-friend, dietitian, nursemaid, decorator, seamstress, child psychologist, and general maid of all work? Too many waste motions! Industry would just hire five or six women to take the place of one housewife, or maybe they would hire fifty or sixty, so that the dietitian wouldn't have to make the soup as well as the dessert. If you follow me? (Typical inefficient female muddling, this article.)

Motion Study

One man complains that women are still using inefficient kitchens, that there is no proper place to put things. Who designs these fool kitchens, anyway? A question I often ask myself as I stand in the middle with a new piece of equipment wondering where to put it. Echo answers: Men, the dopes! Who but a man would put a high plug in a kitchen for an electric clock and forget a low one for an iron?

It is suggested that women note down the movements they make on certain jobs to see if waste motion cannot be eliminated. Now, maybe I should do that. Now, take the supper dishes. Will you, really? Well, I'll just lie down awhile then. O, no, no! This is an article. Well, anyway, take my supper dishes. Like right now. I have just finished supper and in accordance with one suggestion, my oldest boy cleared the table.

He wanted to go skating so he cleared it very rapidly and also cleared off my coffee (while I wiped up the baby) and the clean dish waiting for Sister's dessert. Because he doesn't believe in waste motions either, he stacked the dishes all along his arm in a teetery pile and put the salt and pepper in his shirt pocket. He stacked them all along the work-counter, thoughtfully covering the bits of salmon and cake on each plate with another plate. Second-boy shook the table cloth out the back door but most of the crumbs had escaped in a thin trail all across the kitchen.

I, in a frenzy to count my motions, rushed out to the kitchen where I decided to write this article and sat down to type instead. There is an abominable mess right behind me, and the baby's formula still to be bottled and then there is bed-time routine for Sister. On second thought, I won't bother to count my dish-doing motions until I have more time.

A University had a flock of women time-study their methods of work and one woman discovered that whenever she went to clean the bathroom she had to go all the way downstairs for some item. I forget what. I wonder when they will have plumbers time-study their work? Last time a plumber came to recover a toothbrush in the toilet he came with the stuff to blow out waste pipes. Man, too!

Men say women do too much running back and forth. Not in the kitchens they're building now! Turn around too fast and you'll knock the pots right off the stove. Anyway, in my kitchen. Unless you happen to fall over the three kids. You should see me get lunch in my U-shaped arrangement. Oldest Boy is telling me about the hockey team and I push him out of my way as I turn from stove to counter.

Craftswoman

I walk away and then turn suddenly to come back and I bang his head with my chin. Second Boy is lifting the lid off the dumplings to see what we're having, and Sister has dumped all her beads on the floor. While I help her pick them up the kettle boils madly and the baby's lunch burns. I must count my waste motions sometime when I'm getting lunch!

Of course, it's silly for us to do unnecessary things—like ironing pajamas. But what if you like them ironed? There are lots of ways we could short-cut our work and save time, but there's no use comparing a housewife with a factory worker. The mass-producing factory worker has no stake in his job—he's producing a small piece of an item he may never see again. Women are working on a wide-scale, long-range program taking pride and interest in the result whether a better home, finer children or a more contented husband.

I wish these efficiency experts would mind their own business.

I think that old craftsman I mentioned earlier had a lot more fun with his work than the mass-producer with his twiddly screw. I know I get muddled, and my sacroiliac will never be the same again, and I continue to stoop into cupboards and get housemaid's knee from the scrubbing. But you know, like the old craftsman, I like to waste time admiring my new living room curtains, or my new permanent, gazing out the window at the skaters in the park, brushing my daughter's pretty hair in the middle of the morning, rocking the baby when I should be ironing, and getting meals with my sons' conversation running interference. Take those things away from me and what am I? A cook-general!

It was our own Archibald Lampman who asked

"What is this life, if full of care
We have no time to stand and stare,
No time to stop at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance?"

But what am I annoyed about? They were talking about American women. Maybe Canadian women are more efficient. Somehow, I hope not!

BRITISH NEEDS

Keep the Parcels Coming!

By MARY L. AKSIM

TWICE in the last week I have read statements by well-known visitors to Britain upon the abundance of food here, implying that further food parcels to Britain would be "sending coals to Newcastle". One of these visitors was left almost speechless by being served both fish and meat at one meal in one of London's best hotels. But I can assure you and the gentleman that staying at one of the best hotels, (which are allowed to cater to the "dollar" trade), and living as an ordinary ration-card holder in Britain require two very different appetites!

These light-hearted statements by visiting gourmands can do incalculable damage in slowing up or stopping altogether the flow of food parcels to Britain from Canada and the United States. The old-age pensioners, the orphans, the disabled, the convalescents, your friends and relatives in Britain still need a change from the monotonous weekly cycle or rations. So, keep the parcels coming, Canada! But a review of what a food parcel should contain seems imperative.

Of first importance is meat. The meat ration now stands at sixteen cents worth of fresh meat per person per week, and four cents worth of corned beef. This is one of the smallest meat rations Britons have ever carried home, and is probably the lowest per capita consumption of any meat-eating country. One small chop or a half-pound of stewing beef can be bought per week, or a roast for two people for a week would be about one inch thick and three inches square. So, put the first emphasis on meat when planning your parcel, tinned bacon, ham, sausages, steak, roast beef, pork and salami. The last-named carries well just as it is sold at the counter.

After meat comes cheese. The amount which I bring home for two of us for a week would make two Canadian-style cheese sandwiches. Then fats except cooking oil which is unrationed. Butter, lard, shortening, margarine are still severely controlled and would be much appreciated.

Soap, sugar, tea, honey, egg powder, are still on ration and could be included in a parcel. Apples are still in short supply and in the six months I have been in Britain I have never seen a rosy unblemished apple for sale.

Special Treats

We have seen the last month of sweet (candy) rationing, so it will no longer be necessary to send chocolates, etc. But unusual confections such as maple sugar can be assured a warm welcome. Special treats in your parcel could be cocoanut, tinned pineapple, candied cherries, rice, jelly powders and pudding powders which require no sugar. Tea biscuit flour or other white flour might make a pleasant change from the standard British "grey" bread and cakes.

But no spaghetti, coffee, condensed milk, jams, marmalades or steamed puddings. These are now all unrationed and in good supply. Dates and raisins are also coming back into the shops, as are candied peel and nuts. Grapefruit and oranges are more plentiful, too.

Because of the latest cut in the meat ration, which even the more optimistic believe will continue at least until late autumn, parcels for Britain are needed more than ever, despite the advice of visitors to Britain who report what they see, but who don't see far enough. The average Briton is having a pretty drab time of it, gastronomically speaking. A parcel from Canada would give a lift both to his palate and to his spirit.

Colour photograph of Marboleum Tile Floor in the new snack bar at the M.A.A.A., Montreal. Marboleum patterns used are M/81, M/39 and M/49.

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ABOUT THE HOUSE

"Bustle" Colors in Paint

By LEONARD JOHN TURNER

THE paint chemists have a pleasant surprise package for us this Spring. By the time these words are in print, at least six new and exciting colors will be on the paint dealers' shelves. You may say that these colors are not "new", as they were popular forty years ago. True enough! Somewhat like styles in clothing, they are here again and likely to have quite a stay this time because of the many variations they offer the home-proud householder who likes to dress up rooms which had so much use during the winter months.

As in the business of dress-designing, a few buttons and bows or ribbons and furbelows can make a dashing spectacle of a last year's model—if the designer also uses imagination—so too can commonplace rooms take on an air of splendid individuality and pleasant freshness at low cost because of the revival of six—and maybe more—colors which have been neglected and forgotten like the bustles of yesteryear. Painters are to blame for the term, "Bustle Colors", but it seems to suit them nicely, at that.

Paint manufacturers will likely use their own terminology to designate the particular tone quality of their new hues, though they are basically termed: Red (a blood color). Wine (a deep purple which will break down — with white added — to heliotrope and mauves). Yellow (a sharply defined daffodil tint with a little suggestion of lemon in the color). Blue (practically a true cobalt blue). Green (a very dark green that looks as soft as velvet and which tints with white to hundreds of variations of turquoise and jade. Brown (which we suspect is basically Vandyke brown—a soft chocolate color).

Rich Depth

All of these colors will be available in "flat" paints, which are quite washable, and this in itself is an added wonder of the year. Chemists inform us that no dyes are used in their manufacture, so there will be no "bleeding through" if painted over later. Another advantage is that these flat paints dry so rapidly as to make a room soon occupiable again after painting. *And* flat paints can be edged against one another without danger of one color creeping into the other, as is often the case when gloss paints or enamels are used side by side. These six colors which have been revived in flat paints are going to provide many opportunities for effective decorating and for making attractive rooms.

Each of the colors has one definite and provocatively interesting feature. Locked in their depths is a regiment of new tints and shades which must be seen to be believed. The "bustle" or "deep" colors can be blended with flat white to bring out ethereal tints which paint chemists have revived for us.

A small room can be made to appear long or "twice as large as it really is" by use of three or more variations of any preferred bustle color. For instance, if your living room is only twelve feet by twelve feet or thereabouts, try this new style of ceiling painting:

Take a chalk line and mark out a twelve inch band *on the ceiling* all around the room. Paint this band in your preference of a bustle color. Any one of them will do. Then make a twenty-four inch (approximate) square or oblong in the centre of the ceiling and paint this square with flat white paint to which has been added only 10 per cent of the deep color used on the outside margin.

The intervening space should be then painted with flat white paint to which should have been added the dark color in proportions of twenty per cent color and eighty per cent white. Use a cup for measuring your quantities if accuracy is desired, and just in case you have to mix a bit more to finish the job. Decorators' tape or "Scotch tape" laid along the chalk line will help those whose hands are not steady enough to keep to the line. It is easily removed and is used by decorators and some sign writers.

The walls of the room can and should be decorated by painting them with either a complementary tint—twenty per cent color to eighty per cent white—or in the same proportions of white and the bustle color that were used on the ceiling. Do the woodwork like the walls and have the window sills, fireplace mantel or other horizontal surfaces, gloss-enamelled in the shade of the floor covering.

Some people will prefer to do one wall in one of the deep bustle colors and the other three walls with eighty, forty and ten per cent proportions of the dark color added to white so as to produce four distinct wall colors with a tinted complementary color on the ceiling. Of course, it's different! How lovely it can be will depend on your own ingenuity in adapting this scheme. Pictures, draperies and furniture as well as familiar ornaments will take on a new gaiety and freshness when seen against the rich tones of the bustle colors. Those who have seen the dark colors painted on surfaces remark on their striking similarity to the softness of velvet!

Bedrooms will be cheerier and more restful as well as decidedly more decorative when one of the bustle colors is used in full bloom on one wall and the ceiling and three walls are done in a considerably lighter tint of the same color. Or, if a light tint is used on the ceiling, and bands of twenty-four inch widths are painted around the room to carry gradually the color in steps from the ceiling to the floor, having a wide dado of the bustle color right down to the floor to include the baseboard, the result is gratifying from a decorative point of view.

What can be accomplished with color depends on the individual's feeling for its potentialities. *That*, the color experts say, has unlimited possibilities. Maybe you'd like to try your hand at color styling. You'll find the new bustle colors will make the job a pleasantly exciting one.

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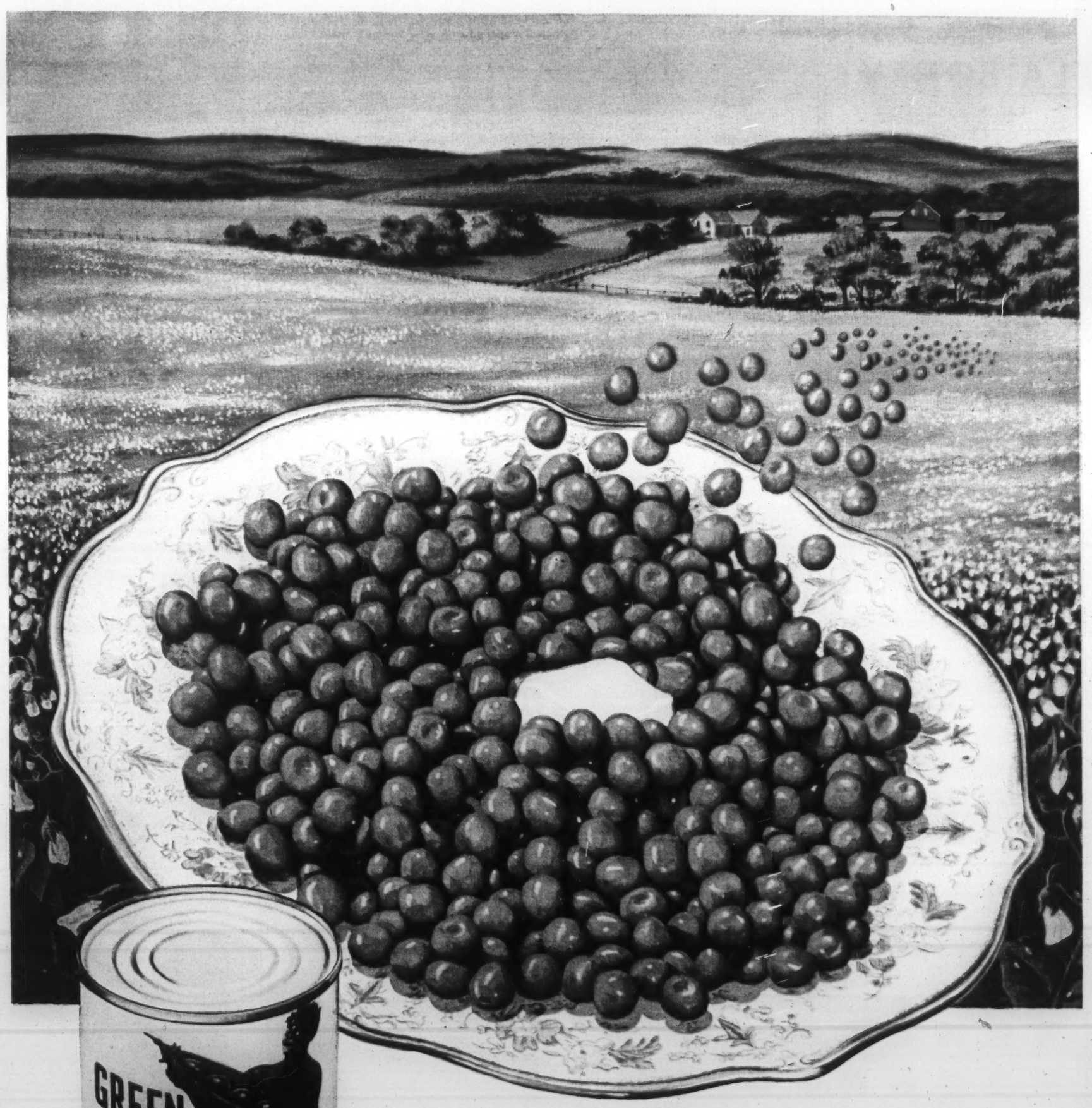

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MUSIC

Continuing Vogue

By JOHN YOCOM

WELL over a quarter century ago the men and women of the Mendelssohn Choir started a vogue for Toronto's celebration of Holy Week—the performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion. With their conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan, it was presented again last week in University of Toronto's Convocation Hall. No doubt there were some people in the audience who had attended each of those Easter performances just as some of the young people there for the first time would come again next year and the year after that.

Probably no other presentation during the season could match it for expressional beauty and sincerity. The devotional splendor of the choral effects were not mere occasional flashes of brilliance but a continuous and sustained subtle interpretation of the rich harmonic fabric.

The skill and imagination of the conductor, combined with his many years of experience with the work, brought most out of the chorus, the orchestra (members of the T.S.O.), and the soloists. Tenor William Morton again performed the exacting role of the evangelist—the personality in the narrative where the entire drama would fall apart unless it were handled superbly. Morton contributed an impressive continuity as well as his own rich voice. Philip MacGregor, a U.S. guest baritone who appeared in last year's presentation, made a much finer offering than in his previous performance as the Christus. Lois Marshall again sang the reflective soprano role with tonal purity and dramatic fervor.

Most striking single contribution was that of Albert Marson in the tenor aria "O Grief! how throbs His heavy-laden breast."

Instrumental color was a notable feature of the evening, especially that provided by oboist Perry Bauman and harpsichordist Greta Kraus.

THREE CANADIANS IN MILAN: Tenor Adam Gaw of Toronto, soprano Simone Flibotte and Florion Valle, bass, of Montreal are here shown outside the famous La Scala Theatre in Milan, Italy, where the young Canadian singers are busy pursuing advanced vocal studies.

Repeat Recital

John Knight, handsome 25-year-old Canadian pianist who last month won his spurs and critical orchids in a New York Times Hall recital, gave the same program in Toronto a fortnight ago. Since then the former pupil of Mona Bates has been engaged for concert tours under the Columbia Artists management.

His recent program seemed to have been designed to show listeners that Knight can handle it—"it" being anything from Mozart Waltzes, Beethoven Variations, Ravel, Prokofieff, Debussy, Chopin, a Liszt Hungarian march to a stylized jazzy tit-bit by Ottawa composer Kenneth Peacock. The large audience certainly agreed that he could. However, we hope this wide range is not the thing John Knight will be seeking when he starts his Columbia tour.

His Bach-Liszt Fantasie and Fugue in G minor was firmly tied with sureness and fluency; themes and counterthemes were played with understanding of the structure. His Chopin numbers were deft and polished and bore the proper degree of romantic content. We would have wished to hear John Knight do a sustained piece of Chopin some day, say, a ballade. The Ravel Sonatine, Prokofieff's Gibbet March, the Peacock Bridal Suite, were fast shifts in mood. But Knight's interpretative sense went right to the core of things and his technical capacity made each item completely intelligible to the audience. Already he can turn on or off the dramatics and delicacies like a veteran.

Only in the Beethoven Thirty-two Variations in C minor did we suspect a certain perfunctoriness. However, in a regularly built program we are sure Mr. Knight will come at Beethoven with just a little more awe, a little less slickness.

Canada can be proud of John Knight when he appears on U.S. concert stages next season.

•

Funds provided by the Musicians Guild of Montreal, Local 406, are being used for two symphony concerts for school children during April—by Les Concerts Symphoniques under Alexander Brott in the Currie Memorial Stadium on April 9, and by the Montreal Women's Orchestra under Ethel Stark at the Hermitage on April 30 when youthful winners of the auditions held by the M.W.S.O. last year will be heard as soloists.

Lois Marshall, soprano, and Pierre Boutet, tenor, will be soloists with the Bach-Elgar choir of Hamilton in a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on April 28.

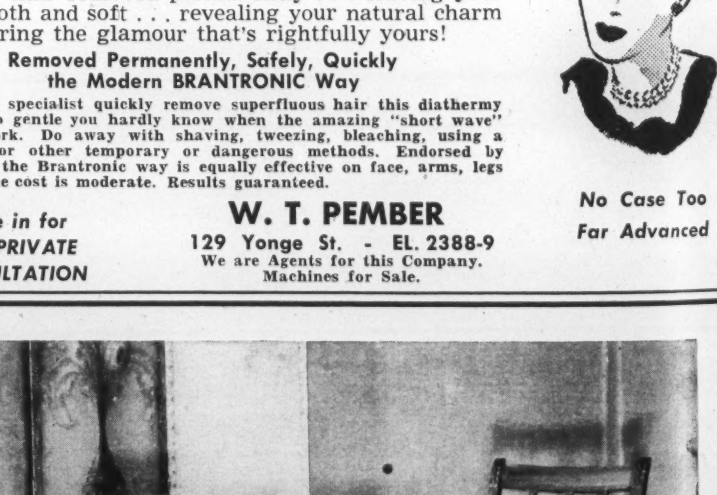

Photo by Howard

Winnipeg-born Mary Morrison plays Mimi in Toronto Royal Conservatory Opera School's production of "La Bohème" presented at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on May 5-7.

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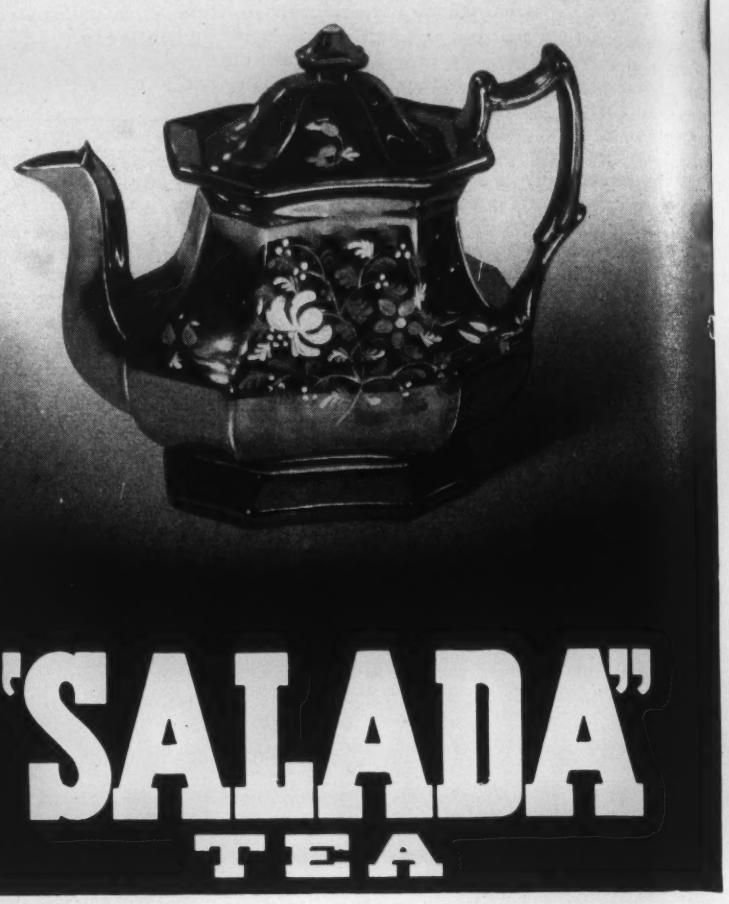
● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.



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BRAIN-TEASER

Higgledy-Piggledy

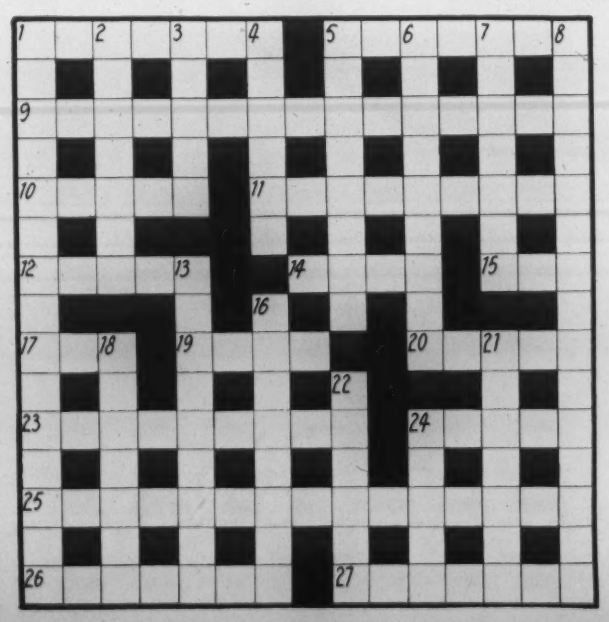
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. See her, without a head, in the flesh. (7)
5. Vulgar and coarse but not to a high degree. (3, 4)
9. Such revolting people! (15)
10. From a well established name find the playboy's other. (5)
11. An Italian dish which should not be broken. (9)
12. Not much fun to 17 unless you can. (5)
14. Attractive to bloodhounds. (4)
15. Time for jazz? (3)
17. Spill tea. (3)
19. Time for a newsy bit? (4)
20. Lovely and soothing, Whitman bade it come. (5)
23. In experimental fashion a pal and I mix in crime. (9)
24. Not the sound of jingle bells. (5)
25. For him it's all do and no dough. (9, 6)
26. It's cruel how melancholy they look. (7)
27. One of them ate the malt in Jack's house. (7)

DOWN

1. Grinding teeth, nagging wives and the housing situation are. (4, 2, 3, 6)
2. It's a ruffle of Eve's, sir! (7)
3. A little Dickens of a girl goes up to help her down. (5)
4. Fish, and French inside. (6)
5. Maybe he knew why Mona Lisa smiled. (8)
6. As you can see, little Edward is feeling ill, in a manner of speaking. (9)
7. His machine sounds flat. (7)
8. Georgie Porgie's favorite pastime. (7, 3, 5)
13. Briefly, Nova Scotia admits 15 and 19 in a bewildered state. (9)
16. Policemen in fancy dress. (3,-5)
18. It's surprising the Leaning Tower hasn't. (7)
21. Sounds as though a young girl is able to come from a cold region. (7)
22. 16 hunt for him in relays, no doubt. (6)
24. Wordsworth's lonely wanderer. (5)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Oberammergau
10. Cariboo
11. Capital
12. Opus
13. Flirt
14. Lily
17. Rabbit
18. Senator
20. Element
23. Locust
26. Eggs
27. Baggy
28. Bach
31. Traduce
32. Titanic
33. Easter parade

DOWN

2. Bermuda
3. Robs
4. Moonlit
5. Encores
6. Gape
7. Untwist
8. Actor
9. Players
15. Abbey
16. Knock
19. Relents
21. Engrave
22. Trapeze
23. Light up
24. Stained
25. Chick
29. Buns
30. Star (51)

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CONCERNING FOOD

Cheese and Egg Duet

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

AT THIS time of the year the vast majority of current printed material on food is bursting with information concerning the use of cheese and eggs in main dishes. For this, and other good reasons, we feel that our two-cents worth should be added to the chorus. Nutritionally cheese and eggs form a sound basis for any dish. Furthermore while preparing this twosome you can enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that the flavor combination is just about perfect — something like that rare duet of brains and beauty.

Cheese is a food which appeals to everyone in varying degrees of taste from the most pungent to the bland cream cheeses. We draw the line at some of the more lively cheeses. A little too close to the small creatures of the earth for our liking. Nor do we feel that we can qualify as a member of that knowing and strong minded group of people — the cheese connoisseurs. We are an admirer, however, of the real old nippy Canadian Cheddar cheese and prefer to purchase it at the grocery store which offers us a small sample to nibble on while our own slab is being cut.

You will need nippy cheese for the recipes for Cheese Patties listed below. These patties are really superior and will add honor and glory to your cooking repertoire.

Cheese Patties

Mince or grate half a medium sized onion and sauté until a light brown in 3 tbsp. butter or margarine. Add—

2 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
⅛ tsp. dry mustard

Stir until well blended and then add gradually 1 cup milk, stirring constantly until thickened and smooth. Remove from heat and add—

2 cups grated nippy Canadian cheese
1½ cups dry bread crumbs or fine cracker crumbs
1 tbsp. chopped parsley

Stir until cheese is completely melted. Allow to cool and then chill thoroughly in refrigerator. In the meantime prepare the accompanying sauce which can be kept in double boiler until the patties are ready to serve.

Egg Sauce

Make two cups Medium Cream Sauce with the additional seasonings of celery salt and Worcestershire sauce. Then add 4 hard cooked eggs finely chopped.

When the cheese mixture is well chilled form it into thick patties. Dust with flour and brown thoroughly in hot fat. Yield: enough for 4 people.

A very fine luncheon dish is Baked Macaroni and Cheese Loaf served with fresh Mushroom Sauce. It could even get by for dinner when the budget is slightly pinched.

Macaroni And Cheese Loaf

Cook ¾ cup of elbow macaroni in 1½ qts. boiling salted water (2 tsp. salt) for about 10 minutes. Drain and rinse with hot water.

Scald 1½ cups milk and 3 tbsp. butter in double boiler. Add—

1 cup soft bread crumbs
1½ cups grated processed cheese (¾ of an 8 oz. pkg.)
2 tbsp. chopped onion
2 tbsp. chopped pimiento
2 tbsp. chopped parsley
½ tsp. salt
Pepper

Combine thoroughly with milk and butter mixture until cheese is melted.

Beat 3 eggs until light and add with the cooked macaroni to the cheese mixture. Pour into greased 5 x 7 x 3 glass ovenware loaf pan and bake in 325° F oven for 45 minutes, or until a knife inserted in the centre will come out clean. Let stand for 10 minutes and unmold on a platter. Serves 4 generously. Any leftover loaf may be chilled and sliced in 1 inch pieces and sautéd in butter. A sauce is optional since homemade chili sauce is very good with this loaf but, if you wish, a Mushroom Sauce is just about right.

Mushroom Sauce

Sauté slowly ½ lb. washed and sliced fresh mushrooms in 4 tbsp. butter or margarine. When lightly browned and tender sprinkle 4 tbsp. flour over mushrooms and blend. Add 1 cup milk and 1 cup cream and stir constantly over high heat until thickened and smooth. Season to taste.

For no particular reason we include in this line-up of main course dishes a recipe for a cheese wafer or snack which is excellent with soups and salads and is very much at home with cocktails or beer. These wafers are much like peanuts, potato chips and so forth in that your hand seems to automatically reach into the nearest dishful.

Crisp Cheese Wafers

2 cups processed Canadian cheese (1 - 8 oz. pkg.)
¼ cup shortening
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
3 cups crisp rice cereal (uncrushed)
¾ cup sifted pastry flour

Have cheese and shortening at room temperature. Cut cheese in small pieces and cream thoroughly with the shortening. Add Worcestershire sauce.

Roll crisp rice cereal into very fine crumbs (remember to measure before rolling) and combine with flour. Add to cheese mixture and blend thoroughly. Shape into rolls about 2 inches in diameter and wrap in wax paper. Chill in refrigerator for 2 hours or overnight. For easier slicing it doesn't hurt to nearly freeze the rolls. Slice ⅛ inch thick. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet in oven 350° F for 10 minutes.

THERE'S ONLY ONE LOOK...

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BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

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"JOVETTE"

Hello, Hello, What's New?

By HELENE MEUNIER

"*ALLO, allo . . . quelles nouvelles?*" With this opening sentence, borrowed from a popular French chansonette, began ten years ago over station CBM in Montreal the first of a series of radio programs that soon became the talk of the province. Discarding the worn-out soap-opera routine, they introduced two short humorous sketches based on everyday life incidents. These broadcasts were immediately popular because of their wit and originality and, after ten uninterrupted years on the air, the formula of the program has changed but little.

Like the impish Asmodeus of Lesage's "Devil on Two Sticks," the author of this series takes us on an imaginary escapade, stopping here and there to lift up the roof of a house so as to let us witness what is going on in the office, the store, the police station, the restaurant or the kitchen it shelters. Her audience is well aware it will all end up on a note of laughter.

The artist who brushes so cleverly these contemporary scenes is bantam-size Alice Bernier, more popularly known as Jovette. Jovette's optimistic philosophy is to a certain extent mirrored on her impish face which is animated by laughing brown eyes and a mischievous smile. Though she looks delicate, she never gives the impression of being the helpless type. "After all, it is not because I am only four feet ten that I must not fight back, *n'est-ce pas*?" quips our writer. Of course there are several ways of fighting back, and her satiric pen is a useful weapon.

To France

Alice Bernier was born some forty five years ago in St. Fabien de Rimouski, a sleepy little Gaspé village clinging to the edge of a plateau rising 1,500 feet above the sea. As it is only a mile and half from the gulf of St. Lawrence, her first dreams of childhood and, later on, her first poetic outbursts, have been inspired by the daily confidants of her aspirations: the mountain and the sea.

She attended the Ursulines Convent in Rimouski where she cultivated a taste for poetry by writing short poems. She used to submit these to a Montreal newspaper which published them, little knowing that the budding rhymester was an eleven-year-old school girl. At sixteen, Jovette left school to accept the post of teacher in St. Mathieu, a remote hamlet lost in the Matapédia valley.

Jovette liked teaching though she felt somewhat uneasy on account of her lack of experience in teaching superior grades to a class of unruly children. "Besides, I was so young," she explains. "Imagine, one of my pupils was actually older than I was. He was 17, but even more disturbing to me, he was 6 feet tall. How could I cope with him? Remember I am now only four feet ten, and I certainly was not any taller then." But all her fears were in vain: the six-footer developed a case of puppy-love which manifested itself by gifts of flowers and fruit. The following Fall, Jovette accepted a teaching job in St-Luce-sur-Mer, thus putting an end to a budding romance.

She was only 23 when she published her first book of verse entitled "Roulades". It did not bring her any royalties but it gave her confidence in her ability. She liked the country but soon came to realize that only in the city was there scope for her talents.

Jovette was offered a job as cub reporter by the Sherbrooke *Tribune* where she picked up the tricks of the trade. When the holiday season came, she asked for three weeks and went to France. But once in Paris, she found it so hard to tear herself away, that she stayed three months. Of course when she reported at the *Tribune* to resume her job, it had been filled.

Without a cent in her pocket, she went to Montreal and boldly walked into Mayor Houde's office. As she explains: "Why ask a saint to intercede in your favor when you can ask God himself?" Without much ado, she frankly told him the predicament she found herself in, and asked for his help. Suddenly the Mayor exclaimed: "There is no woman at *L'Illustration*. They should have one and you shall be the first."

And so thanks to Mr. Houde, Montrealers were introduced to Jovette and the witty daily "billets" she wrote in the pink-colored morning paper, from 1930-40. The reader who then paid 2 cents for his copy was sure to get his money's worth in Jovette's article alone for by this time she had developed and polished a style of her own that appealed to everybody. Addressing the reader directly, she talked to him as if he were a long-time friend or an old acquaintance. In her inimitable familiar way she related the funny little incidents she had witnessed during the day: an altercation in a crowded streetcar or a scene in a department store during the Christmas rush. But whatever the theme, the reader started the day on a cheerful note. To him, that cheerful morning message was as gay and fresh as the flower the natty stenographer pins on her lapel on her way to the office.

—*J. Marcel*
Jovette

Besides her regular journalistic work, Jovette has also collaborated in several reviews and magazines, one of which even bears her name. She has also written several books of poetry and a full length novel, "La Chair Décevante" which started a lot of controversy in the Province of Quebec where its theme, that of the redemption of a seduced girl, was judged a little too daring by some, and worthy of much praise by others who compared it to Tolstoi's "Resurrection."

Tells Of Gaspé

As was to be expected Jovette invaded then the radio field with a series of scripts on the beauty and natural resources of the Gaspé Peninsula, a corner of the province she had learned to know and to love since her childhood. But her real success came with the first broadcast, May 8, 1939, of her perennial "*Allo, allo . . quelles nouvelles*?"

Contrarily to what one might be led to believe when listening to her gossipy sketches, Jovette is very retiring. She does not belong to any clubs, preferring the company of a few intimate friends with whom she can discuss art or philosophy. She has no hobby but her pet pastime is reading, her current favorite authors being Ramuz and Jean Giono. She likes to travel, but when it comes to picking a spot to spend her holidays, she invariably returns to her country house in St. Fabien. It is there she seeks most of the inspiration she needs to write her poetry and to create the humorous scenes that give delight to her faithful listeners.

NIGHT TRAIN

FAR off I hear its whistle
Wail thinly out between
The serried lights along the line
That change from red to green.

It rumbles on the bridge-span,
It shuffles round the hills,
Then softer rolls between the cuts
And louder on the fills.

It drums and thunders closer
And snake-like twists and twines
Where fingering through the sabered night
Its sudden head-light shines.

It fades into a murmur,
It melts into the gloom.
And leaves this nomad heart of mine
Caged in a narrow room.

ARTHUR STRINGER

THE OTHER PAGE

Wilderness Grocery

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

THE INDIANS, pioneers and prospectors who once lived in or near my cabin in the Cascade Mountains, B.C., found a use for almost every growing thing. These uses we, who pride ourselves on our ingenuity and make-do spirit, have usually neglected or ignored.

All of my teas, except those I grow in my herb bed, come from the wilderness: elderflower, clover, fireweed, Labrador, mint, ginger, camomile, sage, dandelion root and violet. Salads using mustard, dandelion, sorrel, wild onion, plantain, lamb's quarters, shepherd's purse and many other wild shoots and sprouts are no novelty. Sourdough—potato yeast, flour and water mixed and put away in a crock until it has a very nasty smell indeed—is my steadfast friend and one whose friendship grows better year by year. The more I use it for bread and biscuits and flapjacks the whiter and sweeter it becomes, although mine is only a fledgling compared to the twenty-year-old concoctions of some human "sourdoughs" I know.

The presence of nettles near my cabin is stingingly evident, but I have vanquished them enough to use them as greens or in soup and found them excellent. The Indians wove them into cord and the cord into fishing nets, besides using the root and the leaves for food. Europeans and Asiatics—as well as the fairy-tale princess with the eleven brothers—have made fine linen from nettles for centuries. Dogbane was also used by the Indians for fish nets, and its milky juice makes a fine india-rubber.

Onions need no introduction and when they are combined with miner's lettuce you have a delicious salad. Miner's or Spanish or Indian lettuce has been used as far back as anyone can remember. It saved many a pioneer and gold miner from scurvy, eaten raw or as greens with salt pork. Stephen Powers in his "Tribes of California" says that the mountain Indians used to leave quantities of this lettuce near the nests of large red ants. After the ants had run through it the Indians would take it up, shake it off and eat it. It then had a sour taste which resembled vinegar: the formic acid of the ants instead of the acetic acid we know. In England miner's lettuce is called winter purslane and is grown in vegetable gardens.

The roots of the yellow arum, that first spring wildflower of my mountains, have a peppery taste when raw but are quite palatable when cooked. The Indians used to combine them with scrapings from the inner bark of hemlock and roast them for hours in a covered pit. This food saved them from starvation many times, as it does the bears now when the winter has been hard and long and they are gaunt from hibernation. The young shoots of fireweed, salmonberry and squawberry are also eaten at this time and are quite as good for man as for beast.

The roots of wild clover are even more delicious and the Indians thought them a great delicacy when dipped in fish oil, as they also considered the inner bark of the hemlock when treated in the same manner. They used to dry this bark in cakes for storage. But the roots of yampah or ipo—a plant of the fennel family whose flowers resemble those of wild carrot—are my favorites by far, and I have even transplanted them into my vegetable garden. They are good eaten fresh, roasted, boiled, dried, baked or fried in butter. Squirrels love them and up in the mountains above my cabin they lay in great stocks of them for winter.

Milkweed was one of the most important items in the wilderness grocery of old days. The Indians obtained sugar from the dew which collected on its flowers and also ate the delicious young shoots. Cords for fish nets were made from the bark and stem, while the ripened seeds were used for padding quilts, as were also those of fireweed. A concoction from the boiled root of milkweed was given medicinally.

Pioneers found the root of the edible thistle a good substitute for sugar and it can also be eaten boiled, when it is really delicious. The leaves and stems of black nightshade (this is not the deadly nightshade from which atropine is developed) make quite good eating as greens and so do those of coltsfoot. When dry and burned the latter were used as a substitute for salt by the mountain Indians who were prevented by hostile tribes from getting their salt from the sea.

The leaves of yellow wood sorrel make a fine salad and they have been discovered to be very high in vitamins. Our forefathers knew a thing or two when they administered them in certain types of skin disease. Oxalic acid can also be extracted from this plant, so there we have our vinegar right on hand!

The wild crab apple does not grow in my valley, but can be found not far outside it. The Indians valued this fruit highly and used to mix it with grease for winter storage. From its tough wood they made wedges for felling trees and splitting the shakes with which they built their houses. The hazelnut often grows near the wild crab apple and so I can fill two bags for winter feasting.

Cooking pots for all these good things were made by the Indians from squaw grass combined with cedar bark. Squaw or bear grass—as it is often called because the bears are so fond of it—also provided them with cups, baskets and hats.

Add to these plants I have named—and there are many more in other parts of the country—the delicious wild berries and the many medicinal herbs, and you will see that it is quite possible to live comfortably in the wilderness. Even the roots of bracken and the rhizome of shield fern make excellent eating, certain plants can be made to yield a sort of flour, pounded berries and meat may be combined for pemmican. With a willow snare and a dogbane fish-line the wilderness liver can supply his protein. Personally, I like a gun too—for have you ever tried to shoot a leaping deer or mountain goat with a bow and arrow?

THE WOMEN

THEY weep this Eastertime . . . .
not in the green walled fragrance of a budding orchard,
at the cool dark entrance to Joseph's costly tomb
redolent still of precious myrrh and aloes . . . .
They weep in the streets where homes have risen again
among the ruins—a stark and soundless weeping
louder than any wailing. They weep to see
famine brood like a great black bird-of-prey
waiting to sink its claws in each starving city.
They weep for their children—shrunken, dull-eyed creatures
who grab what they can, and start from their sleep in horror—
strange, unchildlike children, neither old nor young.
They weep without tears, for their eyes have looked too long
on hunger and evil and hatred and helpless anguish.
Theirs is the old old lament, this Eastertime:
"They have taken the Master out of the tomb and we know not where they have laid Him."

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

SONG FOR A PICKET-LINE

WHEN you and your neighbor can't agree
In the matter of fixing the common fence,
Or some other trifle, whatever it be,
And your relations grow tough and tense,
Don't think a settlement just and fair
Can be reached with the mean, unbrotherly rat
By grouchily walking over there
And cracking his skull with a baseball bat.
Although the method is old as time,
Accepted and honored by the Nations
(And even praised in romantic rhyme)
As a means of bettering their relations,
The surly hatred, the high contempt
Grow lush in the guns' unwholesome light,
And the whole mad world is for years unkempt
Whatever the issue of the fight.

J. E. M.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 26, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Broad And General Factors Created Our Inflation: Prices Report

By RODNEY GREY

The Royal Commission on Prices, headed by Dr. C. A. Curtis of Queen's University, has made its report on the forces that created our postwar inflation. It emphasizes the importance of broad general factors—high export prices, the investment boom, the after-effects of the war, the U.S. boom—as being the driving forces behind price increases. It does not find that wage demands, high profits, or the activities of particular groups have been of great significance in the inflation.

The primary job of the Commission has been one of education. It teaches a lesson in the economics of inflation, underlining the obvious price-raising forces of the last three years. Below is a brief analysis of the major points of the Report.

MR. ST. LAURENT has tabled in the House of Commons the Report of the Royal Commission on Prices, appointed last July to investigate Canada's postwar inflation. That Report, in fact, says little that is new, and that was to be expected.

The most important function of this Commission seems to be education; the report is a well-written concise analysis of general price increases and price increases in certain consumer goods industries. What Dr. Curtis of Queen's, the chairman, Mr. Bois and Mrs. Sutherland, the commissioners, say are *not* the causes of the postwar inflation is as important as their positive statements; there has been a good deal of loose talk and arguing from special interests in the discussion of inflation. The commissioners state that it is not the drive for higher wages, nor the making of large profits, nor investment by government which has forced prices up.

On wages and prices, they state: ". . . a price inflation usually includes a wage inflation . . . It is our view that in Canada, since 1939, other general forces and influences . . . . have had an important influence on both wages and prices." They do point out, however, that as wages are a cost of production and at the same time form part of the spending power of the population, they "have a double-edged effect on prices in an inflationary situation."

Not Labor's Fault

But the drive for higher wages does not create the inflationary situation. The view, often expressed in Canada since 1945, that labor's demand for higher wages is the cause of the present inflation, finds little support from the commissioners.

On profits, they comment: " . . . to say that higher profits are a cause of higher prices for manufactured goods is like saying that higher incomes for farmers are a cause of higher prices for farm products." They emphasize that, in the short run, profits are a residual return, what is left over when all other claims on income have been met.

They conclude that the raising of prices in order to get higher profits did not play a big part in price increases. However, there is one way that high profits may create inflation: that is the idea that high profits are being made an incentive to trade unionists to ask for higher wages. This aspect of profit-making and prices the commissioners stress.

Neither is high spending on investment goods by the federal government held to be a factor of great importance. Most planned public works have been postponed until there is a surplus of labor and materials, with the exception of the housing problem, for which there is a wide popular support.

Having cleared these factors out of the way, the commissioners emphasize several broad, general factors that have forced prices to their present level. These factors have not been hidden, they have been well known, they are clear to the government's advisers. The Commission merely underlines the obvious, but that underlining is necessary. "In the main, the postwar price rise in Canada was a consequence of the war, of rising prices abroad, of large export demands financed to some degree by the Canadian government, and of our capital boom accompanied as it was by an American capital boom. The effect of these all-pervading and powerful generating forces was offset or held in check to some extent by fiscal and monetary measures and by direct controls. Outside of exceptional cases we did not find in the behavior of particular industries, individuals or groups a main cause of rising prices."

The commissioners discuss in some detail the effects of these various factors, but they do not estimate the relative importance of one cause against another, in quantitative terms.

There has been a general tendency to overestimate the investment boom, and its effect on the prices of many producers' goods and the prices of labor. Though the commissioners agree that that is a major force in our inflation, they point out that the share of the total national production going into investment is probably a smaller share than it was in 1929, when investment went forward without any important rise in the general price level.

Of course, an investment boom occurring when there is already a high level of consumption, income and employment is likely to have a greater effect on prices than an increase in investment when there are unemployed labor and unused materials. In a period of high employment, an increase in demand is likely to be reflected in a price increase, for it represents an increased bidding for the limited stock of labor and materials.

Effect On Demand?

The direct effect of high world prices for our exports is emphasized, that is, the bidding up of prices throughout the world for goods which Canada sells. As world prices are high, Canadian prices are high too, for those goods. The secondary or indirect effects of high export goods prices, the increase in income of Canadians who export those goods, leading to an increase in demand and prices for consumer goods generally, is minimized.

Again, given existing high employment and income, the secondary effects on domestic prices of increases in prices for our exports is very important. In Canada, it is probably the primary factor, for a portion of the investment boom may be attributed to the response of business men to high export prices. A downturn in the total income from exports would no doubt have a very direct effect on the level of investment. There seems to be a tendency in some of our thinking to separate these two factors for analytical purposes, and then fail to realize that they are connected. In a country like Canada, which receives a major portion of its income from foreign trade, the volume of investment is likely to be very sensitive to changes in the return from trade.

On the subject of price control the commissioners are unequivocal and determined: "Price control in any form, however, is no substitute for action designed to bring over-all demand into line with over-all supply. It disguises inflation. It does not remove the cause of the trouble." "We find ourselves in agreement with the decision not to continue and augment the wartime controls. We are satisfied that the preservation of 1941 prices far into the postwar period under totally different domestic and world conditions would have been not only impractical, but economically highly undesirable."

There is a considerable discussion of the price control problem, largely of the economic aspects of control. The difficulties of establishing a relatively non-discriminating control in the postwar price increase period are carefully expounded, and they are overwhelming difficulties. The administrative problem of finding the people who would do the control is mentioned as a major factor in making the re-imposition of controls impractical. There has been a general clamor from housewives' groups and from C.C.F.ers for new controls, but there has been little corresponding advice from these groups on how to do the jobs. A careful reading of the Prices Report would be a useful corrective.

The commissioners make a number of specific recommendations, such as suggesting that import controls should not be used as a protectionist device, and that the Combines Commissioner, Mr. MacGregor, should make a careful study of resale price maintenance. Coming so soon after the budget, however, attention is being directed to a couple of criticisms of federal policy. For one, the commissioners feel that monetary measures could have been used to a greater extent than they were. This criticism may, in a limited sense, be justified, but the commissioners don't make it clear that this is very much a case of being wise after the event, and that a certain amount of error is to be expected. There is a difference between the sort of criticism that says that a policy should have been enforced and that it could reasonably be expected to be enforced, and why wasn't it? and the criticism that says a policy should have been enforced but it is only from hindsight that this appears clearly.

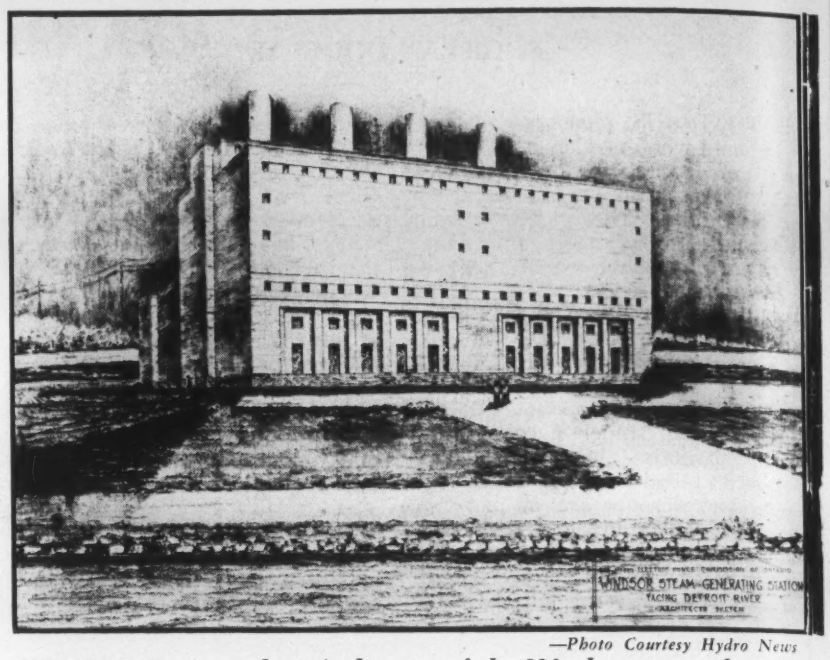
The business of economic forecasting, even by governments, is still in its infancy. The government in Ottawa planned for a recession after the war, and most intelligent and informed opinion agreed with them. A cheap money policy was one of the weapons to attack recession. In the event, it was rather difficult to make an about-face.

The Report seems to exaggerate the effects of any change of the interest rate that would have been feasible. A series of increases, growing in severity, would probably have been necessary to have any appreciable effect on the volume of investment. Government officials have commented that the Commission's suggestion would be like burning down the house to roast the pig.

Politics of Taxes

The commissioners also claim tax policy should have been more severe. In an absolute economic sense, it probably could have been, and so reduced the inflationary pressure. But all we can hope from counter-cyclical policy is that something will be done to take off the peaks and fill a bit of the troughs, not that business activity be levelled to a completely normal position at all times. The government can lead, but only as far as the people will follow. The recent budget of Mr. Abbott is an argument for that.

The tone of the Report is one of generality: the general rise in prices was caused, not by the operations of particular groups in the community, but by the operation of several broad general economic forces. "If a general attack on inflation is to be made, the weapons should . . . also be general, directed to bringing the flow of money available for expenditure into equilibrium with the supply of goods and services available for purchase."



—*Photo Courtesy Hydro News*

STEAM UP: An architect's drawing of the Windsor steam plant for Ontario Hydro: it will provide 160,000 horsepower in the spring of 1951.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Stock Prices Subnormal

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN I wrote recently in this space on the persistently low prices of common stocks (low in relation to earnings and dividends), many readers apparently misunderstood me. Letters from them indicate that they thought I was recommending them to buy stocks at current prices for capital appreciation and income. It's true that I said it was better to buy when prices were low and sell when they were high than to do the opposite, which is what most people actually do, but beyond that I didn't go, not being able to see any farther into the stock market future than other short-visioned viewers.

What I was concerned about was the long-term effect on the health of industry and our private-enterprise economy of this current public distaste for securities representing ownership. If everybody today prefers to be a creditor of a corporation (a bondholder having a prior claim on assets and earnings) rather than a part-owner (a common stockholder entitled to share in whatever is left after expenses and bond interest have been provided for), where is private enterprise heading? How will new ventures get started, or established companies raise capital for expansion? What price progress?

When I last wrote on this subject (March 15) I pointed out that listed common stocks were currently selling at eight and six and even four times earnings, instead of the ten to fifteen times usually considered normal. More convincing evidence that stocks are undervalued is provided in the fact that in many cases the total value placed on ownership by stock market quotations is less than the amount of working capital possessed by the companies concerned, leaving out of the picture the worth of plant and equipment and the "going-concern" value. Montgomery Ward, a fairly typical example, sells for approximately $8 less than its net working capital after deducting senior charges. In this case, the warehouses and other physical properties are thrown in for nothing.

Take Bethlehem Steel. Figures in a current U.S. survey show that this company has spent $435 million for additions and improvements since 1941, increasing its debt by only $600,000. This $435 million equals about $45 per share of common. However, the book value of the common stock is only $58 per share, an increase of $13 per share. Estimated net working capital alone is $27 million more than the par value of the outstanding bonds and preferred stock. The par value of bonds and preferred stock added to the market value of the common stock gives a value of $564 million to all of Bethlehem Steel's outstanding securities. If from this is deducted its net working capital of $328 million, a figure of $236 million is left. This figure represents the approximate value the market places on the physical properties and goodwill of this great company. Incidentally, this valuation equals $17 per ton of ingot capacity, and it happens that new ingot capacity now costs $200 or more a ton and that it cost about $90 a ton before the war.

Buy An Oil Company?

And take oil. Last year, this U.S. survey shows, it probably cost the oil industry around $1.50 for each barrel of new domestic oil reserves discovered, with some partly proven fields costing much more per barrel. The shipping cost alone of oil brought from the Persian Gulf to the U.S. is $1.40 per barrel. Yet the common stocks of many fine oil producing companies such as Amerada and Superior are currently selling for the equivalent of only 30c to 35c a barrel of proven oil reserves. This is after deducting any senior charges, and gives no value to net working capital, to unproven acreage, to enormous natural gas reserves, to pipelines, refineries and other assets.

These are examples only, not particularly extreme ones. The same situation exists in respect of the market valuations of a wide range of industries and enterprises of all kinds. The survey shows that virtually all insurance companies are worth more in liquidation than as going concerns and none can be replaced at anything like the present market appraisal of their capital stocks.

It does not take much reflection to see that this situation touches the very root of the capitalistic, private enterprise system. That system cannot exist without capital; it cannot give birth to new ventures or modernize and expand existing ones. Without a constant inflow of new capital, industry will make no progress; it will wither. But why should possessors of capital (savings) make that capital available for plant expansion and new enterprises if that investment is immediately to become worth only a fraction of its value when expressed in terms of market quotations? How, under these conditions, can management reasonably ask shareholders to forgo dividends and permit the ploughing back of earnings into the business?

As things are, we seem to be on the direct route to National Socialism. But perhaps the market will start climbing tomorrow.

Board Of Trade Says U.K. Must Sell Canada More

THE *Board of Trade Journal*, the official weekly publication of the United Kingdom Board of Trade, carries a 2,800-word front page article entitled "Why Britain Must Sell More to Canada."

The article points out that the economies of the United Kingdom and Canada are well able to supplement each other and that Canada was developed with the aid of United Kingdom capital. Before the last war Canada had a favorable trade balance with the United Kingdom of $218 million, cancelled partly by Britain's invisible exports but mainly by a system of multilateral trade by which (in brief) the United Kingdom had an overall surplus with the rest of the sterling area, the sterling area had an overall surplus with the U.S., the U.S. had a surplus with Canada, and Canada had a surplus with the United Kingdom as shown above. These various surpluses were not equal, but were largely evened out by direct imports to the United Kingdom from the U.S.

United Kingdom war needs for food, timber, etc., increased Canadian exports to the United Kingdom four to five-fold over pre-war, and United Kingdom concentration on war production (and latterly the effects of Lend-Lease) kept some United Kingdom manufacturers out of the Canadian market for several years.

Defrayed

Generous Canadian loans and the sales of United Kingdom investments in Canada defrayed the deficit. The effects of war, however, reduced the United Kingdom surplus with the rest of the sterling area, and the sterling area's surplus with the U.S. At the end of the war, with these two surpluses virtually gone, Britain could no longer pay indirectly for imports from North America. By 1948 the United Kingdom's only course was to buy less and sell more. The surplus with the rest of the sterling area has returned, but not that of the sterling area with North America.

The net result is that Britain has only a limited number of dollars to spend in Canada. The paradox and problem of today is that the United Kingdom would gladly take many goods that Canada is keen to send, but must remain short of them because of problems of payment. Moreover two-thirds of the United Kingdom's current imports from Canada are paid for with dollars made available by the U.S. under E.R.P., or by credits from Canada.

But E.R.P. will diminish yearly and cease after 1952, while from 1951 some part of Britain's earnings in Canada will be required to pay interest and capital repayment on the 1946 line of credit.

The need for quick action is obvious. Much may be done by the restoration of the pre-war trading system, but everything possible must be done to increase the United Kingdom's exports to Canada.

To achieve this increase is a cardinal point in the United Kingdom's government export policy. There is already success to report. Total United Kingdom exports to Canada were $90 million in 1938, $173.6 in 1947 and $278.4 in 1948. All groups of exports shared in the expansion. Woollen goods jumped from $13.6 million in 1938 to $39.6 million in 1947 and $73.2 in 1948. Cotton goods had a comparable advance to $26.4 million last year. The rate of machinery exports, where there is tough U.S. competition, increased from $6.4 million in 1938 to $14.8 in 1947 and $20.4 in 1948.

Effort

This is a remarkable effort after six years of war-closed markets. Re-establishing connections and adapting output to suit Canadian conditions has inevitably been a slow process, and even now United Kingdom exports to Canada pay for only one-third of imports from Canada. A further expansion of exports on a large scale is one of the outstanding aims of Britain's trade policy, which the United Kingdom government intends to prosecute with vigor. "There is no more important market today than Canada, and British manufacturers accepting orders for Canada can, as a general rule, count on getting all the raw materials they need."

United Kingdom bilateral trade agreements, especially with European countries, which have followed the suspension of the convertibility of sterling—itself the result of the dollar shortage—by which Britain acquires raw materials and food in exchange for steel and capital goods have been criticized in Canada. The broad explanation is that the United Kingdom would gladly take goods from Canada instead if the United Kingdom had the means of paying; whereas United Kingdom payments to other countries are in sterling. Certain commodities like steel are in widespread demand. Although more steel will go this year to Canada than to almost anywhere else, limited quantities have to go to other countries to help clinch bargains by which the other country takes a large range of goods from the United Kingdom in return for food, etc., vital to Britain. Without steel the whole deal would be cancelled.

The article points out to United Kingdom manufacturers that, while European countries come to Britain to press their business upon the United Kingdom, United Kingdom manufacturers must go all out to nail down Canadian business. The main question is of inducing Canadians to buy by taking pains to show them that Britain can offer what they want. "If the problems outlined in the article are to be solved, and Anglo-Canadian trade put back on a firm foundation, Britain's manufacturers will have to make a real effort in the Canadian market. If they do, they will have no cause to regret it."

The United Kingdom manufacturer must make his production costs as low or lower than his Canadian counterpart to allow for trans-Atlantic shipment. Design, packaging and sales promotion require careful study for the goods must be suited to Canadian needs and tastes as well as competitive in price. "But while there is need to watch all these factors, there is no reason why any of them should prove insuperable barriers to the expansion of sales in Canada."

The trade deficit can be balanced by reducing United Kingdom imports from Canada or increasing exports to Canada. The former would involve considerable mutual loss not confined to the material and economic spheres. "New problems demand new remedies, and the government and industries of the two countries are alike searching hard to find them."

W. HAROLD REA

who has been elected President of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, succeeding the late John Irwin.

Mr. Rea, who will make his headquarters in Toronto, first joined the company in 1933, served as executive assistant to the Oil Controller of Canada during the war and was more recently assistant to the President of Canadian Oil.

He brings to his new post a background of wide experience, particularly in the auditing, sales administration and supply procurement divisions of the petroleum industry.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

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34 King Street East TORONTO

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817 . . . "MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

A is for Adding
B is for Burroughs

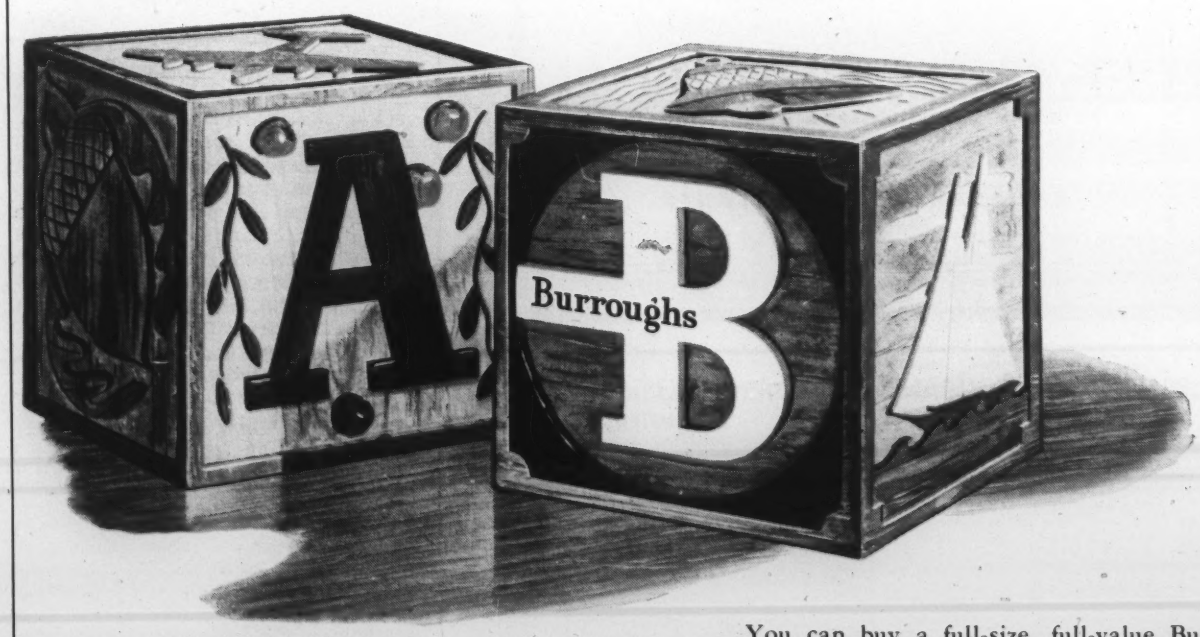
It's as simple as that. When you think of adding, you think of Burroughs.

That's because you see Burroughs adding machines wherever you go. They are speeding figure-work on desks and counters throughout the world.

Naturally, there's a reason for this preference. You'll find it in the speed, accuracy and dependability that are built into every Burroughs machine. There's a feel to the touch of the keys, a sureness in operation, that sets Burroughs adding machines apart.

That's why operators get a lift when the machine they use is a Burroughs—why Burroughs is the first choice of operators everywhere.

If you want the best, you want Burroughs—the standard by which other adding machines are judged.



You can buy a full-size, full-value Burroughs adding machine at very low cost—a low cost that is the result of volume production to meet huge demand.

Compare a new, low cost Burroughs with other makes of adding machines in the same price range. Compare the features, the quality of workmanship, the speed and sureness of operation, the capacity. You'll see why a Burroughs adding machine is your best buy.

There's a Burroughs to meet every adding requirement. Immediate delivery on most models. For a demonstration, call your local Burroughs office, or write—

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WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

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in
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J. D. WOODS & GORDON Limited
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY
LIMITED
Dividend — Preferred Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of June, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

April 11th, 1949.

STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY
LIMITED
Dividend — Common Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of June, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

April 11th, 1949.

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for busy Sales-Promotion Depts.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Kerr-Addison is Headed for Top Of Canada's Gold Producers

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE YEAR 1948 was an outstanding one in the history of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, marking as it did the successful conclusion of the expansion program underway since the end of the war. This doubling of the mill to a rated capacity of 4,000 tons per day, carried out during a trying period of high costs, labor shortage and scarcity of materials, reflects great credit on the management, and the heavy expenditures on the additional plant and equipment —exceeding $5,600,000—were made out of accumulated earnings, with no increase in the issued share capital. Some time will be necessary to demonstrate the average performance that may be expected in regard to earnings from the increased rate. Operations in the current year should determine possibilities and enable the company's directors to define future policy with what James Y. Murdoch, president, states will be "a reasonable degree of accuracy."

•

In drawing attention to this milestone in the life of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines a brief reference to its past is timely, as it provides a worthwhile answer, if one is needed, to the question as to whether or not the search for new gold producers pays off. The history of this 13-year-old company, in the Larder Lake area, is an exemplification of the gamble in mining. The early chapters reveal failure, but in 1936 a group of engineers and mining executives took over with hopes of developing a large-tonnage, low grade operation, and with the "luck of mining" eventually proved up one of the largest—it may be the largest—and richest gold mines in Canada. As for the expansion program recently completed this was made possible through expectations that some 25,000,000 tons of ore would be found down to the first half mile of depth —the largest gold ore reserves in the Dominion.

•

The figures for tonnage milled and ounces of gold produced for 1948 are new records for Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, but the dollar value of production was lower than in 1942 because of the higher price of gold in that year. Net earnings were 34.68 cents per share, compared with 41.23 cents per share in 1947. It is pointed out by President Murdoch however, that any attempt to make a detailed comparison of last year's earnings with those of previous years would not be a fair criterion as to the future possibilities and performance of the mine. Costs for 1948 were naturally higher than the previous year, as the preparation of the mine to handle double the previous milling tonnage entailed much additional work and expense. In addition, underground work had to be completely discontinued for eight days, while the changeover to the new hoist and headframe was taking place. Including supplies, net current assets at the year end amounted to $917,473.

•

Ore reserves at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines at the end of 1948 were estimated at 8,189,020 tons, grading slightly above $7, all above the 1,600-foot level. In addition there is approximately 1,921,000 tons of partially developed ore also above that horizon. Due to insufficient development the orebodies on the lower levels are not included. Ore lengths totalling 4,158 feet on the 1,750 and 4,348 feet on the 1,900-foot level have been outlined, and several years ago ore lengths totalling 2,087 feet were reported on the 2,500-foot horizon (bottom) which was the first to be explored below the 1,450-foot level. The flow type orebodies at the 1,750-foot horizon now have an indicated length of 2,521 feet, average width of 45.4 feet and grade of $9.98 per ton. So far the carbonate orebodies at this level appear to have a combined length of 1,637 feet, average width of 22.9 feet and grade of $10. At the 1,900-foot level the flow type orebodies now have a combined length of 2,488 feet, an average width of 38.6 feet and an indicated grade of $12.05. To date the carbonate orebodies have a combined length of 1,860 feet, an average width of 19.1 feet and an indicated grade of $7.68.

•

United Keno Hill Mines, in the Mayo district, Yukon, reports a net profit of $493,546, equivalent to 21.9 cents per share, for 1948, the first full year of production, after charging $64,053 for depreciation and $34,116 to pre-production expense. The profit in the previous year was $49,068. Current assets at December 31, amounted to $991,199, including the ore and concentrates on hand at cost, while current liabilities amounted to $471,035. Ore reserves were shown at 115,473 tons averaging 53.8 ounces silver

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES in Canada as a whole rose eight per cent in March over the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were wide variations in the percentage changes among the provinces, ranging from a gain of 29 per cent in British Columbia to a decline of 17 per cent in the Maritimes. Sales in Alberta were up 20 per cent, Saskatchewan 14 per cent, Manitoba 13 per cent, Ontario five per cent, while sales in Quebec were unchanged.

•

Production of concrete building blocks by manufacturers which normally account for the bulk of the total for Canada, amounted to 3,034,835 in February as compared with 2,011,476 in the same month last year. Output of concrete brick fell to 860,863 from 934,659 a year earlier, while the production of drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile amounted to 8,021 tons as compared with 10,226. (D.B.S.)

•

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 233,548 net tons in January compared with 212,886 net tons in December. (D.B.S.)

•

Releases of cigarettes for consumption in Canada amounted in February to 1,183 million as compared with identical amounts of 1,262 million for January this year and February a year ago. The month's total was the lowest since July last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Canadian labor income in January is estimated at $608,000,000, showing a decline of $10,000,000 from the December figure, but a rise of $63,000,000 or 11 per cent over January last year. (D.B.S.)

Production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers were higher in February than in the corresponding month of 1948. In February, output amounted to 1,103,605 barrels as compared with 1,003,963 in the same month last year. During the first two months of this year, 2,225,264 barrels were produced as against 2,011,713 in the similar period of 1948. (D.B.S.)

•

Highway traffic between Canada and the United States in February was 14 per cent greater in volume than in the same month last year. The advance was principally due to Canadian traffic returning from the United States which increased by 32 per cent, while United States traffic entering Canada was only eight per cent higher. (D.B.S.)

•

The index of dividend payments which is compiled by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd, reached a new high of 217.9 in April which compared with 217.5 in March.

•

Canada's total foreign trade in February rose five per cent in value to $413,100,000 from $392,500,000 in the corresponding month last year. Imports for consumption were up 13 per cent, while domestic merchandise exports were down by 1.6 per cent. Total for the two months ending February was $875,900,000 compared with $837,600,000 in the same period of 1948.

As a result of the increase in the value of imports and the slight falling-off in exports, Canada's overall favorable balance of trade with all countries in February was down to $1,200,000 from $28,100,000 a year ago. For the two months the credit balance was $16,400,000 compared with $61,100,000 a year earlier. (D.B.S.)

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 247

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 12, 1949.

New Industrial Buildings
- **One Contract**
- **One Responsibility**
- **One Firm**

—Using Standard Unit Construction for lower costs.
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DAVIS LEATHER
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable June 1, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable June 1, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1949.

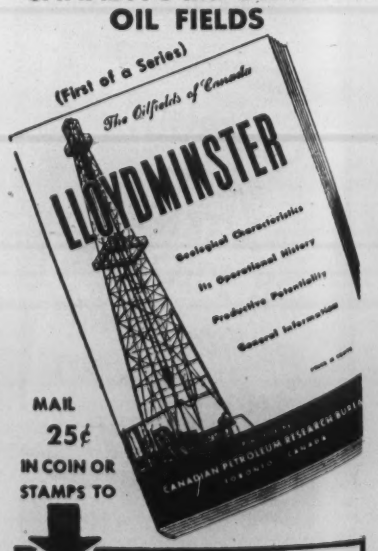
By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newmarket, Ontario,
April 12, 1949.

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

AUTHORITATIVE REVIEW of CANADA'S IMPORTANT OIL FIELDS



MAIL 25¢ IN COIN OR STAMPS TO

CANADIAN PETROLEUM RESEARCH BUREAU
Room 425A, 73 Adelaide St. W.
Toronto 1, Canada

and 8.03 per cent lead. A discovery of major importance was made on the Keno claim located and Keno Hill, in the No. 6 vein zone. Mineralization has been exposed on the surface for a distance of 450 feet over widths up to 11 feet and carrying high values in gold, silver, lead and zinc. Development will be started this spring when weather conditions permit.

•

Profits of Normetal Mining Corporation reached an all-time high in 1948 as a result of an expansion in tonnage, plus the higher copper and zinc prices. Net profit for the 12 months, of this Mining Corporation subsidiary, was 41.5 cents per share as compared with 28.63 cents in the previous year, and during the period 26 cents per share was distributed in dividends. The working capital position improved to $3,899,152 from $3,304,583 at the end of 1947. Ore reserves declined 134,100 tons to an estimated 1,625,900 tons at the year end, but there is an additional 460,800 tons of zinc ore which would be profitable at existing prices, J. H. C. Waite, states. Power delivery by the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission is expected late this month or early in April.

•

Net profit of Dome Mines Ltd. for 1948 was $1,625,813, equal to 83½ cents per share, based on the 1,946,668 shares in the hands of the public. This compares with $2,113,508, or $1.08 per share in the preceding year. The decline in profit was attributable for the most part to a continuation of the upward trend in the price of materials, to higher wages to assist workers to meet the increased cost of living, and to the necessity for increased development work which had been deferred during the years of labor shortage, it is pointed out by C. W. Michel, president. Relief received under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, enacted by the government to assist the industry to meet inflated costs and a fixed price for gold, amounted in the case of Dome Mines to approximately $155,000 before income taxes, or $1 per ounce of gold produced. A further advance of $1,195,000 was made to the subsidiary, Campbell Red Lake, bringing advances to it to $1,630,000 at the year end. Holdings in East Geduld Mines in South Africa were sold at a substantial profit and proceeds transferred to Canada. Reflecting these and other transactions, net excess of current assets and other security investments over current liabilities was $4,675,000 based on cost, and $5,358,000 based on market values at the year end. Ore reserves at the close of the year were estimated at 2,447,000 tons, a net decrease of 61,000 tons for the year.

•

The 2,000-ton milling unit at Quemont Mining Corporation, in Rouyn township, adjoining Noranda Mines, is expected to be in operation around June 1, a month earlier than was anticipated recently, due to better progress in the construction program. It will take perhaps three months to build up to capacity. Little exploration work was done last year, according to the annual report for 1948, and ore reserves are the same as reported at the end of 1947, when they comprised 9,431,000 tons averaging 0.174 oz. gold per ton, 0.943 oz. silver, 1.49 per cent copper and 2.69 per cent zinc. Contracts are reported signed guaranteeing the sale of the major part of the copper production over a four-year period, and pyrite concentrates have been sold for the next five years. Contracts for the production of zinc are reported signed since the annual report was made public, and these are for two years' output at market prices at the time of sale. The company's balance sheet shows cash, receivables, stores and prepaid charges, equipment and construction supplies on order at a total of $2,842,925, with accounts payable of $1,784,849, and demand loans of $2,000,000.

•

Canada's gold mining operators have for several years been laboring under such difficulties as rising costs —they have risen 40 per cent since 1939 —and a fixed and a reduced price for gold; the reduction being $3.50 an ounce caused by the decision of the Canadian government in July 1946 to raise the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar. J. D. Perrin, president, San Antonio Gold Mines, in the annual report for 1948 states that as yet there has been no realistic facing of the facts concerning gold and currency by the powers that be. The gold mining industry is being relegated to the status of something like an underprivileged child, which will take a lot of care and expense to save, he adds. The head of the Manitoba producer goes on to point out "there has been a type of dole instituted by the Dominion government, known as the Gold Mining Emergency Assistance Act. The magic of this is about as follows: The company may receive $66,049 of Emergency Assistance; the company will pay the Dominion government and the Manitoba provincial government a total of $110,868 in income and royalty taxes. This royalty tax is the new gold mine encouragement tax imposed by the Manitoba government which, in the case of your company, amounted to $26,065 in 1948."

•

J. Y. Murdoch, president of Waite Amulet Mines, in commenting in the annual report on the 1948 operations, reports discovery of a new copper-zinc orebody east of the Waite open pit. Further drilling is being pressed and plans are being made for shaft sinking and installation of the necessary plant to explore this new orebody which lies at the north end of the property. The receipt of substantially higher dividend income from its subsidiary, Amulet Dufault Mines, boosted net profit of Waite Amulet to $6,264,632, equal to $1.90 per share, as against $1.15 in 1947. Dividends from the base metal subsidiary represented 89.4 per cent of Waite's per share profit last year. Ore reserves were reduced by 343,000 tons to 1,364,404 at the Amulet Dufault mine, while Waite Amulet reserves were increased by 27,500 tons in spite of the fact that the remaining tonnage in the Waite section was completely removed. Ore reserves totalling 80,000 tons in the "F" and "C" orebodies will be completely mined out by the end of this year. Working capital of $8,711,871, includes $5,362,664 in investments in affiliated companies, and $462,847 in stores and supplies, as compared with $7,684,883 a year previous.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

LAST year the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, organized in 1896 and operating under Dominion charter since 1928, increased its assets from $7,802,503 to $9,273,712, exclusive of unassessed premium notes of $390,831, which are not taken into the balance sheet but are treated as contingent assets only. It increased its reserve of unearned premiums from $2,633,475 to $3,196,828, and it increased its surplus over reserves and all liabilities from $3,366,187 to $3,596,934. It has a deposit with the government at Ottawa of $2,447,256 for the protection of policyholders.

•

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES in the officers of Building Products Ltd. have been announced: L. S. Odell, formerly senior vice president, has been elected president and managing director to succeed W. R. McNeil, who has been acting president since the death of C. P. Cowan. L. F. Long, formerly assistant to the president, was elected a director and will assume the new position of executive vice president. H. E. Pringle, western general manager, becomes a vice president and W. R. McNeil continues as chairman of the board of directors.

•

BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL Co.'s annual report features record volume and dollar sales at 26.5 per cent better than those of a year ago, together with net profits that passed the $5 million mark for the first time in the company's history. As a result, per share earnings on the common equalled $1.68 as compared with $1.47 in the previous year and $1.20 in 1946.

In his report, president W. K. Whiteford points out, however, that profits have not increased in proportion to the greater volume of sales and B. A. Oil now makes less profit per gallon than during pre-war years. He illustrates this by showing that while the gain in profit since 1945 has been 60 per cent and sales 70 per cent, nevertheless cost of materials and labor has increased by 140 per cent. The wholly owned American subsidiaries, like the parent company, also established new records during the year.

•

BURNS AND CO. LTD. annual report states that sales rose to $87,468,778, an increase of 36 per cent over 1947, but higher prices were largely responsible as physical volume showed but moderate improvement. Total sales of the company and its subsidiaries were $140,548,978, a record in the company's history and an advance of 26 per cent over $111,890,693 of the previous year.

Net profit from the company operations after deducting depreciation, reserves, interest and other charges was $607,526. After allowing for $178,390 for miscellaneous income, such as dividends, rentals, etc., the profit from actual meat operations was $429,135, which compares with $321,217 for the year before. This profit represents approximately one-half cent on every dollar of sales.

•

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Orange Crush, Ltd., shows total sales of the company for the year ended November 3, 1948, including the United States subsidiaries, increased, but with the greater volume not sufficient to offset increases in all expenses, an operating loss of $130,766 was incurred. After providing for interest, depreciation, loss on disposal of materials, minority interest, etc., the loss for the year was $513,982, against net income of $132,157 for the 12 months ended October 29, 1947.

Liquid position is improved, with working capital of $1,639,935 at November 3, 1948, comparing with $1,161,085 a year ago. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities is two to one. Cash on hand and in banks totals $244,857. Current liabilities include bank loans of $692,000, which since the close of the year have been substantially reduced. Bonds and notes payable are $275,000 lower at $2,825,000.

•

AFTER PROVISION for depreciation and taxes on income the net profit of National Hosiery Mills, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1948, was $494,217. This is compared with $324,126 reported for 1947. The 1948 profit was equivalent to $4.02 on each share of the combined Class A and Class B Shares. The corresponding per share profit in 1947 was $2.63. Dividends on Class A shares at the regular rate of 60 cents per share were paid during the year. Dividends were initiated on the Class B shares and quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share on the Class B shares were pair, commencing April 1, 1948. This dividend was increased to 30 per share by a payment at this rate on January 1, 1949.

•

TO MEET THE NEEDS of Canadian advertisers faced with sales training problems, Brigdens Ltd. have affiliated with Florez, Inc., promotional and training specialists of Detroit. According to L. G. Janes, general manager of Brigdens, their offices in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Windsor will all be served under the new affiliation.

Mr. Janes states that Florez, Inc., with a seventeen-year record of success in the highly specialized field of sales promotion and training, will supplement the present work of Brigdens Ltd. in the field of creative advertising.

•

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Mercury Mills Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, records net profit after interest, depreciation and taxes of $520,770 equivalent to $1.83 per share compared with $362,982 or $1.28 per share in 1947. Profit from operations amounted to $1,050,493 compared with $835,083 in 1947. Bond interest amounted to $44,505, depreciation to $81,697 and income taxes $329,233. Reserve for pensions was in-

(Continued on Back Page)

Financing
Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

Executives of corporations with a problem of this nature are invited to consult with us concerning the availability of additional capital.

Inquiries to any of our branches will receive careful attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

Profitable Operation
Requires Adequate
Working Capital

THE officers of many business concerns, both small and large, find that changing conditions have brought changes in their financial needs. Working funds which formerly were adequate are no longer sufficient to permit operation at top efficiency. We shall be pleased to discuss with you, ways and means of providing additional working funds as needed.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
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Chartered Accountants
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Save SO YOU CAN PLAN

You can't realize those dreams unless you *begin* to make them come true — NOW. Regular saving of small amounts enables you to *plan* your future. Start by opening a Savings Account with Canada Permanent. **YOUR DEPOSITS EARN 2% INTEREST.**

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
10-8

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 344

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th April, 1949

ABOUT INSURANCE

Individual Security Still Depends Upon Individual's Own Efforts

By GEORGE GILBERT

One of the evils of the present time is the increasing tendency on the part of certain classes of the population to demand that the government provide them with a good standard of living whether they make any effort to provide it for themselves or not.

However, it is still a fundamental principle of our existing social system that every man must provide his own security.

ALTHOUGH there is a growing tendency in some quarters to insist that it is the duty of the government to provide everybody with a satisfactory standard of living, regardless of whether the individual makes any effort to do so on his own behalf or not, the fact remains that the fundamental principle upon which our social system has so far functioned is that every man must provide his own security, except where because of low productive capacity, illhealth or unemployability or accident he has not succeeded in doing so, when it is regarded as the public's duty and the duty of private charity to make some provision for his subsistence.

It has been asserted by some observers that any existing state of insecurity of the individual is due to the fact that wealth has become concentrated in the hands of a very small percentage of the population: that an unduly large percentage of the national income is absorbed by a comparatively few people, and that an excessive proportion of the wealth produced by the combination of capital and labor goes to capital and management. But such statistics as are available do not confirm this assertion.

From the public records in the United States it has been shown that of the year's national income about 67 per cent goes in salaries and wages, while capital gets about 33 per cent, but out of the 33 per cent pays most of the country's taxes. Also, out of each $100 paid in wages and salaries, the higher-ups get $3, while out of each $100 paid in wages and salaries, $34 is required for the cost of government.

Accordingly, the lack of security for the individual cannot be attributed wholly to a maldistribution of income and wealth. Thus it would seem to follow that any artificial means employed to redistribute income or wealth by "soaking the rich" through a capital levy, for instance, would not only fail to provide security for individuals but would destroy the wealth and its income-producing capacity.

As to the differences in individuals and their ability to provide security for themselves, it must be realized that not only are there physical differences, but that there are differences in temperament and character and capacity. The principal characteristic of those of the lower capacity is the lack of adaptability and the lack of ability to think. That is why schemes purporting to provide a good income for everybody out of the public funds at no expense to anybody can at times attract such a large number of supporters.

That there are among individuals different grades or levels of capacities which are basic and biologic is now so well recognized that they do not cause any embarrassment.

Cause of Insecurity

There are those who argue that the cause of individual insecurity lies in our form of government and our system of economy. In times of depression they are especially vocal, and those who suffer most from insecurity are often ready to support any change which they are led to believe will produce security for them.

They are told that what is needed is a "planned society"—a term that sounds all right. But they are not informed that such a centrally planned society is altogether incompatible with human liberty. There is no evidence anywhere that it would produce either social or economic security on a permanent basis. On the contrary, where it has been tried there is no evidence of permanent national or individual security.

It is claimed by some writers that to bring about any radical change in our social system would necessitate the rigid planning of our whole economy, and that in such planning human freedom must go by the board. That would seem to indicate that in their view human freedom and human security are incompatible. At all events, all the evidence we now have is to the effect that a centrally planned economy, while doing away with the freedom of the individual, does not provide him with any security to compensate him for its loss, so that his last state is worse than his first, as he has lost his liberty and has gained no security.

In this country, where personal liberty is one of our most highly prized possessions, the great majority of the people have depended in the past upon industry and thrift to provide for their individual security, and are more than likely to continue to do so in the future, despite any alluring schemes which may be set before them in order to get their vote by promising financial independence for every worker at no expense to any but the wealthy taxpayers.

Time-Tried Method

Among the time-tried and safest ways by which the average individual may make provision for his economic security without any infringement of his personal liberty is through the system of voluntary insurance. By means of a wisely-planned and carried out life insurance program, for example, to be paid for in instalments over the working period of life, he may make absolutely secure his own financial independence in the years after retirement, while at the same time ensuring the economic security of his dependents should he himself be called by death before reaching retirement age.

It cannot be overlooked, either, that in many respects the security of the salary and wage earner depends upon the maintenance of his earning power, which therefore needs protection against loss by reason of serious interruption through injury or illness. His greatest assets are usually his time coupled with his ability to employ a material part of it in profitable industry. Whether he works for wages or salary or fees, whether his labors are mental or physical, his chief saleable commodity is his time.

This emphasizes the individual's need of accident and sickness insurance, the aim and purpose of which is to provide indemnity for cessation of income during the period, brief or long, during which he cannot on account of his physical condition commerialize his time.

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Cripps' Budget Is Realistic, It Makes Grim Reading

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The 1949 United Kingdom budget of Sir Stafford Cripps is realistic, some say revolutionary, Its fundamental note is that as there can be no further reliance on redistribution of existing wealth for the British, there must be creation of new wealth. One factor that is yet obscure is the effect on wage demands of subsidy removal. Below, John L. Marston reviews Sir Stafford's budget.

London.

A REMARK made by Sir Stafford Cripps in presenting the British budget this year was said by a critic on the government benches to mark "the end of the revolution." What the Chancellor had said was: "There is no immediate possibility of the redistribution of national income by way of taxation in this country; for the future, we must rely rather on the creation of more distributed wealth than on the redistribution of the income that exists."

Not Promises

The policy that was unquestionably embodied in this budget was certainly not much like the fiery promises on which the Labor government was elected in 1945, but it had been taking shape for some time—ever since the government appreciated the responsibilities of office. But the budget certainly crystallized the policy of financial orthodoxy which had been strongly in the ascendent since Sir Stafford Cripps went to the Exchequer late in 1947.

The apparent surplus of revenue that presented itself for 1948-49, $3,416 million, exceeded by $260 million even the record estimated surplus envisaged in the previous budget. From all quarters, except the City of London, there were demands that the Chancellor concede something to the taxpayer.

A cartoon, typical, appeared in a popular newspaper showing a wasted bony dog, the taxpayer, slobbering at the mouth as it watched smiling bloated people, the government spenders, gathered round a big juicy carcase, "the surplus", which Sir Stafford Cripps was about to carve (with the meat ration, in real life, reduced almost to negligible proportions).

The City's calculations were much more austere. But even the City was a little surprised when the Chancellor calculated that, with no changes in taxation, he would be left with a "true" deficit of $304 million for 1949-50 in place of the "true" surplus of $1,414 million for the preceding year. He then proposed changes which would yield a net surplus of $56 million.

Shock

It is difficult to recall a budget in living memory which shocked the British public like this one. The only popular concession, in the duties on beer and wine, was openly made for the benefit of the trades concerned, which had been threatened with a major slump. Numerous other trades, however, had claimed that a slump could be averted only by a reduction of purchase taxes, which would have to amount in some cases to outright repeal. Even the financial purists were willing for some token concessions.

But the Chancellor conceded not a single penny. Instead, he did what even the officially orthodox opposition had been reluctant to recommend in public: he clamped down the cost of the food subsidies, so that the prices of meat, fats, and cheese, had to rise. He raised the price of matches and the cost to users of the telephone services (although the Post Office had yielded a surplus).

According to the comment of the *Financial Times*, Sir Stafford seemed to have succeeded in producing a Budget which would please nobody. There were, however, some compensations for some others than the "confirmed drunkards who do not bother about eating" who, according to a financial wag, might possibly think well of the Budget.

Industry had its initial wear and tear allowances raised from 20 to 40 per cent. The obnoxious bonus-issue duty designed to prevent firms from distributing their earnings by way of share bonuses which—according to the argument — shareholders could sell for tax-free cash, was repealed.

Few even of his bitterest critics have denied the Chancellor praise for his courage in presenting measures which, disappointing enough in themselves, could be made to appear beneficial only to the City and the industrialists. But praise for the measures themselves has been sparing indeed. Minor concessions to industry are small consolation for the seeming assurance that high taxation would be maintained forever. Both the abnormal expenditure on armaments and the abnormal expenditure on the social services are, to judge from Sir Stafford's statement, almost a permanency. There can, apparently, be no reduction of the 40 per cent or so of the national income which is now claimed by the "public sector".

Within the limits imposed by such a policy the Chancellor has acted with remarkable financial rectitude. He has told the public that it must forego other things to pay for the social services which, through the ballot-box, it has authorized the government to organize. No inflationary policy to finance the expenditures can any longer be tolerated.

But there is a danger even in this realism. The policy which, according to the Chancellor, is intended to "hold the position" could actually weaken the position. Hitherto, wage demands, though insistent among certain sections of the workers where it has been felt that rates are sub-average, have on the whole been restrained. The rise in the cost of living which this year's budget imposes may stimulate wage demands out of proportion with the actual weekly increase in the average family's expenditure.

Those wage demands may be put the more forcibly because the apparent "revolution" — though no such thing was either promised or intended—has come to an end.

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Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
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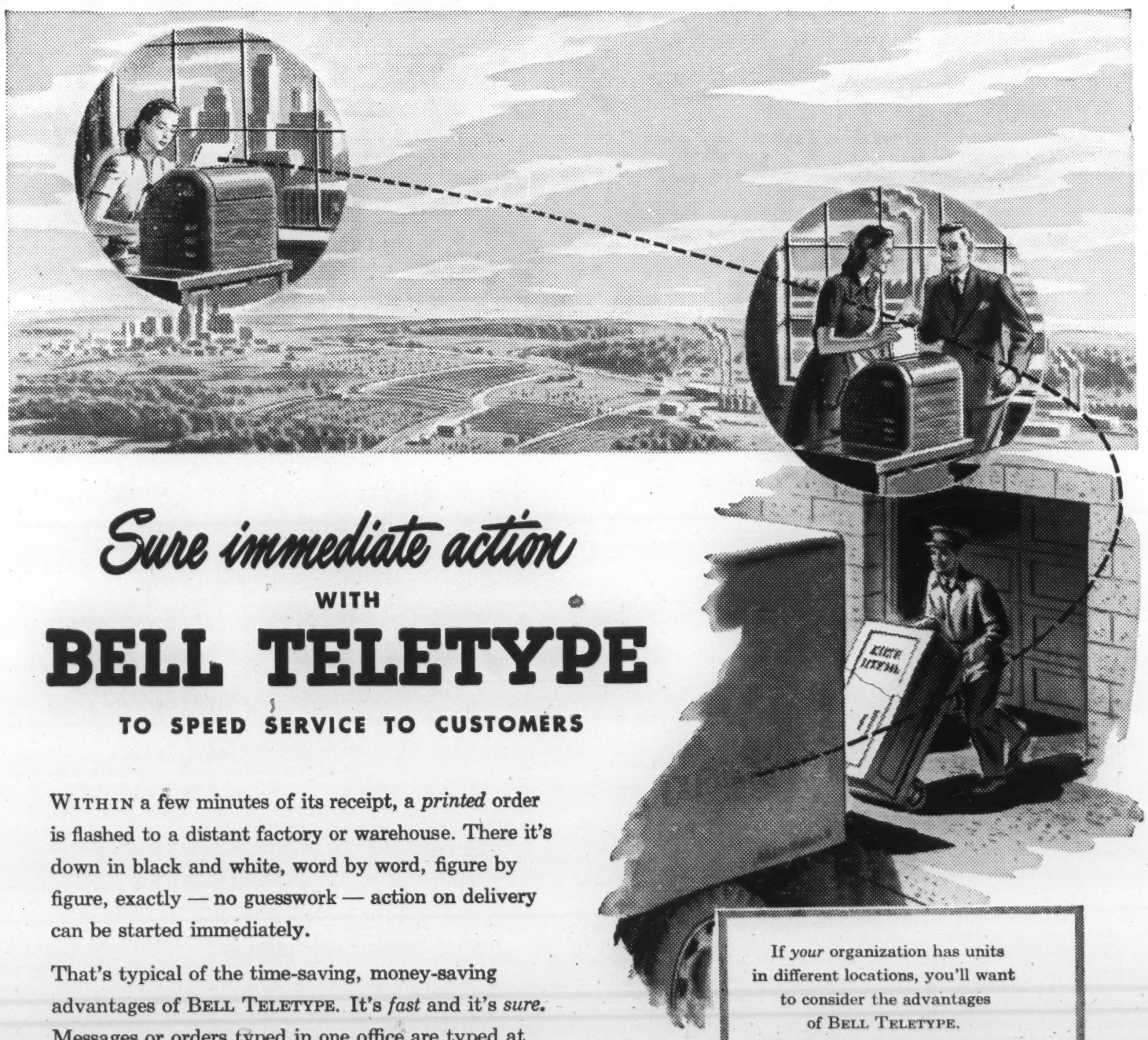

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

(*Continued from page* 41)

creased by $40,000 and $160,088 was added to reserve for inventories.

Working capital position of the company as at December 31 showed current assets of $2,631,469 against current liabilities of $698,900 so that net current assets amounted to $1,932,569. Inventories amounted to $1,776,888 after deducting reserves of $500,000.

•

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA has announced the appointment of Harvey M. Dagg as supervisor of the bank's business development department. Mr. Dagg has been manager at the Queen and Church Sts. branch, Toronto, since May, 1945. During the war years he was assistant manager in Ottawa.

•

CORBET L. DREWRY, general manager for Canada of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, has received word from W. W. Williamson, F.I.A., the society's general manager and actuary, that the directors have appointed Kent H. Howard as overseas agency manager. At present Mr. Howard is assistant general manager for Canada, and in his new position he will be the member of the society's head office executive at Norwich, England, responsible for all overseas operations of the society. Mr. Howard's appointment is effective July 1, 1949, and he is expected to leave for England in June.

•

CONSOLIDATED NET PROFITS of George Weston Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, including the accounts of William Neilson Ltd. acquired April 1, last, are reported at $1,556,889, equal after preference share dividends to $2.50 a share on the 514,421 common shares outstanding. The 1948 net is after providing $1,088,183 for depreciation and $1,355,000 for income taxes and compares with 1947 net income of $1,190,284, or $2.55 on the 404,421 common shares issued at December 31, 1947.

•

PENMAN'S LTD. report that for 1948 the net profit after payment of bond interest, provision for Dominion and provincial taxes and depreciation, together with an appropriation of $320,000 as a reserve for a decline in future inventory values, was $355,367. Dividends on the preferred and common stocks were paid at the usual rates of 6 per cent on the preferred shares and $3.00 per share per annum on the common shares.

The net working capital now amounts to $3,974,143 — an increase for the year of $238,687.

Capital expenditures incurred amounted to $290,307.21. The funded debt was further reduced in the period under review by $36,500.00. Due to capital expenditures and the replacement of stocks at a higher price level, it was found necessary during the course of the year to sell $600,000.00 of investments in Dominion of Canada bonds. This resulted in a capital gain of $24,195.00.

•

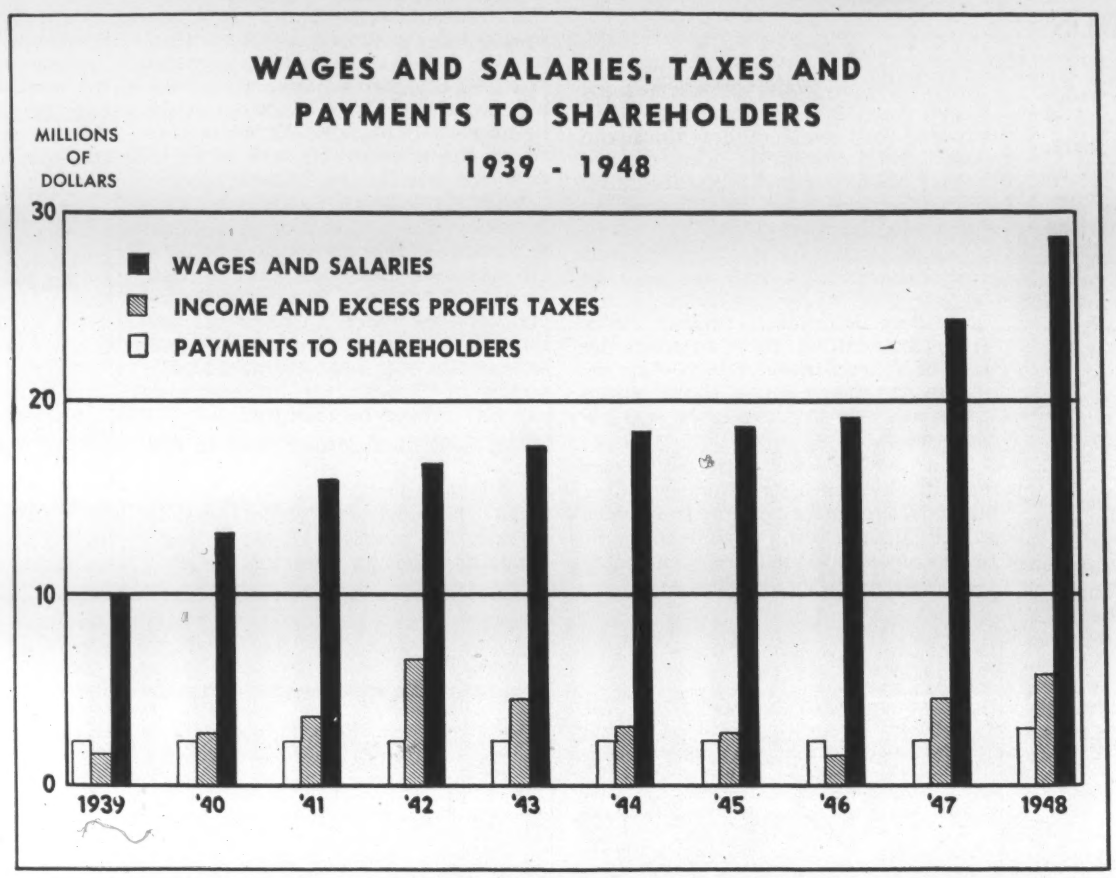
NET EARNINGS of $3,286,264, equal to $1.89 per share, are reported by Famous Players Canadian Corp. for the 52 weeks ended January 1, 1949. Profits are after all charges including income taxes of $1,465,213 and compare with $3,156,446, or $1.81 a share, for the 53 weeks ended January 3, 1948. Gross box office receipts, because of the additional number of theatres, were somewhat higher than in 1947, although net earnings from operations of $4,303,581 show a slight decrease from $4,382,436. This is accounted for entirely by a continued rise in operating costs in almost every department without an increase in admission prices sufficient to offset these increased costs.

•

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Canadian Iron Foundries Ltd. for the year ended December 31 shows the net profit, after deducting all charges but including dividends from subsidiary companies, amounted to $879,009, as compared with $711,372 for the previous year.

The surplus brought forward at the end of 1948 amounted to $3,527,577 as compared with $2,788,517 at December 31, 1947, the increase being mainly due to adjustment of income and excess profits taxes for prior years.

STELCO IN 1948



The chart above shows, in millions of dollars, Stelco payments in wages and salaries, taxes, and to shareholders for the ten years 1939-1948 inclusive. It will be noticed that while all three items increased in 1948 over 1947, the increases for salaries and wages and for taxes were especially marked.

The total of wages and salaries achieved a new all-time high, and taxes reached their second highest point in the ten years under review. Only in the mid-war year of 1942 were Stelco taxes higher than in 1948.

It will also be noticed that annual payments to shareholders remained practically constant for nine of the ten years shown on the chart.

(A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Hamilton, Ont.)

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1948 AND 1947

ASSETS

	1948	1947
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 2,629,604	$ 1,885,512
Guaranteed call loans and deposits with trust companies	500,000	1,500,000
Dominion of Canada bonds and other securities (market value December 31, 1948, $5,967,000; 1947, $16,979,000)	5,795,670	16,773,601
Due from employees on Dominion of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	472,529	433,476
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	13,056,373	12,421,298
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	426,608	—
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	24,475,581	14,835,878
	$ 47,356,365	$47,849,765
INVESTMENTS—NON-CURRENT		
Interest in coal mining properties, and investment in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	$ 5,441,509	$ 5,231,914
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated	$107,280,935	$92,826,422
Less: Depreciation reserve	55,810,411	51,803,767
	$ 51,470,524	$41,022,655
OTHER ASSETS		
Benefit Plan—cash and investments	—	$ 840,267
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	—	944,323
	—	$ 1,784,590
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance	$ 105,341	$ 88,148
	$104,373,739	$95,977,072

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER
H. G. HILTON } Directors

LIABILITIES

	1948	1947
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accruals	$ 8,599,065	$ 7,123,349
Provision for income, excess profits and other taxes, less paid on account	4,657,190	4,264,904
Unclaimed dividends	11,197	17,465
Dividends payable February 1, following year		
On Preference shares	194,889	194,889
On Ordinary shares	345,000	345,000
Extra distribution to shareholders payable February 1, 1949	719,852	—
Secured serial note payable the following year	345,000	500,000
	$ 14,872,193	$12,445,607
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking Fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$ 20,000,000	$20,000,000
Secured serial notes payable in annual instalments, November 24, 1950 to 1952	1,565,500	2,065,500
	$ 21,565,500	$22,065,500
FURNACE RELINING AND REBUILDING AND OTHER OPERATING RESERVES	$ 3,420,702	$ 3,258,692
BENEFIT PLAN RESERVE	—	$ 840,267
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	$ 2,588,673	$ 2,588,673
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized 400,000 / Issued 259,852 — 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating)—par value $25.00 each	$ 6,496,300	$ 6,496,300
Authorized 600,000 / Issued 460,000 — Ordinary shares—no par value	11,500,000	11,500,000
	$ 17,996,300	$17,996,300
SURPLUS		
Earned surplus—per accompanying statement	$ 43,930,371	$35,837,710
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	—	944,323
	$ 43,930,371	$36,782,033
	$104,373,739	$95,977,072

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1948, and report that we have verified the cash on hand, bank balances and all securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1948, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Toronto, Ontario, February 28, 1949. Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1948 AND 1947

	1948	1947
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 7,903,586	$ 5,720,893
Add		
Net income from securities and profit from sales	148,984	219,974
	$ 8,052,570	$ 5,940,867
Deduct		
Interest on funded debt	591,475	373,159
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 7,461,095	$ 5,567,708

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year:

	1948	1947
Provision for depreciation (including depreciation on certain assets partly completed)	$4,611,006	$3,573,528
Provision for income and excess profits taxes	5,468,151	4,881,214
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	1,000,000	800,000
Directors' fees	16,000	16,000
Remuneration of executive officers	221,300	198,452
Legal expenses	16,442	13,000

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1948 AND 1947

	1948	1947
Balance at beginning of year	$ 35,837,710	$32,690,111
Add		
Net profit for the year	7,461,095	5,567,708
Profit from sale of properties	—	164,847
Transfer of Benefit Plan Reserve	824,969	—
Inventory reserve claimed under the Excess Profits Tax Act, less excess profits tax thereon ($307,356)	1,741,682	—
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	944,323	—
	$ 46,809,779	$38,422,666
Deduct		
Debenture discount and expense	—	$ 425,400
Dividends declared during the year:		
Preference shares at $3.00 per share	$ 779,556	$ 779,556
Ordinary shares at $3.00 per share	1,380,000	1,380,000
Extra distribution of $1.00 per share on Preference and Ordinary shares	719,852	—
	$ 2,879,408	$ 2,584,956
Balance at end of year	$ 43,930,371	$35,837,710